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W. N. Tillinghast,
A. A. McKethan,
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Jas. G. Cook,
A. W. Steel,
Jas. Kyle,
Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
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FELL, President.
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Magazine for
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# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 19, 1860. [NO. 2233.]

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.


## GOV. ELLIS'S SPEECH.

The following is the Standard's report of the speech delivered by Gov. Ellis to the Democratic Convention at Raleigh on Friday night last:—

"Gov. Ellis appearing on the floor of the Convention, he was received with deafening applause, and conducted to the secretaries' desk, where he delivered an address, tendering his thanks for the nomination, and in a most logical and eloquent manner, laying bare the monstrosities of the opposition party; alleging that it was ruled and swayed by, and mainly consisted of, a band of superannuated, disappointed politicians.

"He said the committee had made known to him the action of the Convention; a nomination from the hands of such a body as this was certainly a high compliment, of which any one might well be proud. He thanked the Democratic party of the State for this endorsement of his course as Chief Magistrate, and expressed his heartfelt gratitude for this further mark of favor and confidence.

"He said he would accept the nomination and the platform, and with it all the responsibilities it imposed. Sixteen years had elapsed since he first entered a Democratic Convention on that floor, but under very different circumstances from those which then surrounded him. Then (said he) we had two powerful parties, recognized as Democrats and Whigs, but now Democracy is surrounded by antagonists, known by the different appellations of black Republicans, Freesoilers, and *Oppositionists*, who hold opinions and advocate measures totally at war with the principles of the Democratic party, and calculated to destroy the Union of the States. The question whether African slavery shall exist in the States where it is now held, has agitated the public mind for some time past.

"The black Republican party say it shall be abolished. W. H. Seward, their leader, advocated universal emancipation, and at Rochester declared that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor—he had endorsed the sentiments of the infamous "Helper book," and asserted that there was a higher law than the Constitution; and yet that party says that all the States have guarantees for their rights and protection of their property in the Constitution!—how fallacious! How can the South expect protection to property from those who aid and abet the assassin and murderer as this party did in the case of John Brown? It may be renewed. We know that men in high station in the North have furnished money and arms for the advancement of this diabolical cause. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has acknowledged that he was cognizant of John Brown's intentions. The shame of the election of Seward to the Presidency must never disgrace this country. (Cries of no, never, and applause.)

"We have opposition at home to meet. The opposition party tell us that Northern Democrats are not sound on the slavery question; we have only to revert to recent events to prove this false. The Democrats of the Northern States deserve great credit for the noble, self-sacrificing course they have pursued in battling against fanaticism in its worst form for the cause of the Constitution and the Union. He regretted that the grave body of antiquated politicians and office seekers, which assembled a short time since, had said that they perceived no difference between black Republicanism and Democracy. It certainly showed obtuseness of vision—differences might arise in the Democratic party, but the word *divide* is not in its vocabulary—it might have differed to-day, but there was no division—it is based on time-honored principle, and has no power to divide. The black Republican party must be beaten down, the peace of the Country must be preserved, and the Democratic party can and will do it. (Applause.) The ancient office seekers who met here on the 22d of February last, nominated two candidates for the Presidency from this State. There are already in nomination for this office, by this party, sixty-six candidates, and yet they say the Democrats want all the offices. Can we call this a party? a fraction of a party? No, it is a sort of joint stock company, each member is anxiously waiting his turn to be rotated into position, and it may not inaptly be compared to a lottery—a bogus gift book lottery would pay better. The opposition have adopted *ad valorem* in this State as their hobby, and have sent forth a standard bearer, who, a few short months ago, on oath, as a representative in the Legislature of the State, by his vote declared *ad valorem* to be wrong in principle. That party also advocates internal improvements, and yet they select a man to enunciate and defend their platform who has invariably voted against every railroad proposed to be built during his term of service in the Legislature. They say that naturalized citizens are entitled to the same protection as those to the "manor born," and yet appoint a third degree Know Nothing to defend their platform.

"The Governor closed by exhorting Democrats to be of good cheer; to go to their respective homes and battle for the perpetuity of the Union, and the preservation of their Constitutional rights."

*State Executive Committee.*—The President of the Democratic State Convention, Gov. Reid, has appointed the following gentlemen as a State Executive Committee:

Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Wake; Hon. D. M. Barringer, Wake; James Fulton, Esq., New Hanover; W. L. Tate, Esq., Buncombe; Hon. John Kerr, Caswell; Dr. William Sloan, Gaston; Hon. Thomas Settle, Rockingham; Geo. Green, Esq., Craven.—*Raleigh Standard.*

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

### THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1860.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.—We have been a good deal surprised at the pretence set up by the Democratic papers, of reverence for the sacred Constitution of our State, and objection to disturbing the compromises agreed upon in 1835, by the Convention which amended it. But that surprise is vastly increased when we see the Democratic Convention held last week,—a body so much more intelligent than the body of Democratic Editors,—solemnly resolve,

"That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust."

Now as to the Editors who have harped upon this matter of the compromises of our State constitution, very few of them are familiar with the history or purpose of those compromises; but that the intelligent body of native and generally elderly gentlemen who composed the Democratic Convention should have set up such a bald pretence, indicates either an ignorance of which we did not suspect them, or a recklessness by no means creditable to their integrity.

We propose to show that the compromise now insisted on was *destroyed by the Democrats themselves*, and is of course no longer binding in one part, the other being abrogated. And we propose to show that when it was so destroyed, it was with a solemn warning of the very result now impending. We cannot do this in more clear and forcible terms than are presented by a speech of Gov. Graham in the State Senate in Dec. 1854—a speech which was published at the time in the Observer and other State papers, and in pamphlet, and we have no doubt was listened to and read by many of the very persons who now profess to be shocked at the idea of "disturbing" a compromise which they were then warned, (only five years ago,) they were about to destroy by passing the Free Suffrage bill.

We ask particular attention to some passages which we have italicised in the following extracts from Gov. Graham's speech, and indeed to the whole of the extracts:—

'Sir, to the most casual reader of the Act of 1835, it is perfectly manifest that the retention of the freehold qualification in electors of the Senate was as well defined and secured an object in the adjustment, then made, as taxation for the basis of representation in the Senate, and federal population of representation in the House, and a much better secured object, than any other provision of the amended Constitution, save these two. And, as that adjustment was a compromise of a contention of thirty years, literally a treaty of peace, *the parties to it, and all others, will be exonerated from its further observance so soon as this one of its fundamental articles has been abandoned and annulled.* I wish this to be *known and remembered* by those who have such dreadful apprehensions from the call of a Convention, and whatever changes the Constitution may be destined to undergo, *that we may hear no complaint of a breach of plighted faith, and a departure from the terms of compromise.* This original bill *sets the compromise at naught*, and leaves every man to take part in regard to amendments of the Constitution, as may seem right in his own eyes. Sir, there is no escape from this conclusion. You propose, by this bill, a plain and palpable violation of the compromise of 1835, and yet you evince a very salutary fear of losing the benefits of that compromise in other particulars. If there be, as you, I think, vainly apprehend, a serious or general disposition to disturb the basis of representation, you will have lost more than half your power of resistance to it, when you have broken the faith "which binds the moral elements of the world together."

"But, the change in the Constitution proposed by this original bill is not only a violation of the compromise, but if it be made and nothing more be done, it will destroy the balance between conflicting interests then established, and will be an act of gross injustice to the owners of landed property, as contra-distinguished from the owners of property in slaves. This may not be obvious at first sight, but I think it can be made perfectly apparent. We have already seen that a Constitution of a free government is like the human system, compounded of various parts, harmonized in one whole; and that such is the union of these parts with each other, that one cannot be disturbed without affecting others. It might be supposed by a superficial observer, that the human hand would be improved by cutting off the fingers of equal lengths, and the operation would be so simple that any child who could handle an axe could perform it. And yet we know that this curtailment of the extremity would wound nerves and blood vessels connecting with the brain and the heart, the very vitals of the system. So this apparently simple lopping off from the Constitution of the State, what is represented as a mere excrescence, under the captivating idea of a political right, would, from the connections and dependencies of this provision, produce effects reaching far beyond a mere question of equality in voting, in which aspect alone it is treated by the Executive, and has usually been considered by the public. I have already demonstrated that the freehold qualification required in the electors of this body was the landholder's defence against unequal taxation on his property, that for this purpose it was ordained by our fathers in the first Constitution, that for the same purpose it was revised and re-ordained by their children in 1835, and that the compromise Constitution then given to us was in other of its parts built upon this provision as upon a foundation stone. Being a member of the Legislature both in 1833 and 1834, and taking an humble part among the advocates for a Convention, I recollect something of the history of that Convention act, and of the negotiations by which a sufficient number of votes was given to the bill to allow the question to be determined by the people. Not only was it required that this qualification in Senatorial voters should be retained as a protection to landed property, but it was also required and conceded that the Convention should have power to make the capitation tax on slaves and white polls equal throughout the State; and it was morally certain from the manner in which the Convention was constituted, that it would be done; and it was done to the fullest extent of the power conferred. Sir, the language of Eastern gentlemen, addressed to their Western brethren, was substantially this: "Your property consists for the greater part in land. That is protected against unjust levies, by the power of the landholder to elect the Senate, that power we all agree is to be retained. But we own the larger portion of the slaves. Give us a constitutional guarantee against undue taxes upon slaves, and other matters being arranged satisfactorily, we will go into convention, and give you equal representation." This was agreed to. The convention was called. It ordained that slaves, under twelve and over fifty years of age, should not be taxed at all; and those between those ages should be only subject to such poll tax as should be laid on white men. Thus, one half in number of all the slaves in the State is exempted by the constitution from taxation altogether; and the other half is exempted from all tax as property, but is liable only to the capitation tax imposed on white men. Thus, the two great subjects of property in the State, lands and slaves, were placed under the protection of the constitution, against unreasonable exactions by the Legislature—the lands retaining their old defence, by means of a political power in the hands of their owners, which enables them to have a veto on legislation, in one House of the General Assembly—the slaves having a still more effectual shield, not by means of a political power in the owner, but by a positive interdict upon the Legislature from laying its finger upon the one half of them for any levies for the support of Government, and upon the other half, only so heavily, or so lightly, as it lays it upon the white man with a vote in his hand. And now, sir, you propose by this "Free Suffrage" bill to take from the landholder the protection which he has had from the foundation of the Government, and by reason of the retention of which, protection was given to the slaveholder in 1835, and to permit the protection then for the first time allowed to the slaveholder to remain. This looks to me very much like taking out the foundation, and expecting the superstructure to remain, poised in mid air—very much like taking out a balance wheel from a complex machine, and expecting it to run on, as if never disturbed. Does any one doubt for a moment, that if the protection to land had not been continued in 1835, the guarantee in favor of slaves would never have been adopted? I was continuously a member of the General Assembly, from the ratification of the amended constitution, until 1840; and I am very sure, that after the compromise of 1835, down to that date, if a Western member had introduced a bill to amend the constitution, by annulling the guarantee in favor of slaves, or if an Eastern member had proposed a bill to amend the constitution, by abolishing the protection to lands, by doing away the qualification of voters for the Senate; either would have been charged with a breach of faith, and from which ever side the movement might have come, it would have provoked retaliation on the other.

"But, I may be told, that Eastern and Western parties have passed away. Be it so; I shall be the last to attempt to revive strifes merely sectional. But the great interests of society exist now as they existed in 1835; and although men may be individuated, and act no longer in sectional masses, the question still is of as much interest as ever—is there to be any check upon the Legislature, in the imposition of taxes on property? And if there is, on what species of property? Shall land, the most important of all property, be cast away, and bear such burdens as may be imposed at pleasure or of necessity, while slaves enjoy the exemptions now allowed? Sir, I fear this subject of amending the constitution has been considered too much with reference merely to equality on days of election. Let us become a people of equal rights and equal privileges, says the Governor, in his message. The problem really to be solved is not one of political equality merely, but of taxable equality also. And whilst I do not object to all free citizens casting equal votes on days of election, I must insist that along with that change in the constitution, there shall be security for as near an approach to equality as possible on the days of tax-gathering, and, when the sheriff makes his annual round, for the collection of the revenue, that each man shall contribute according to his several ability, for the support of Government. It has been treated as a question solely between the landholder and non-landholder, in regard to equality of votes. It is an equally important question between the landholder and the slaveholder, and white poll, in regard to taxation. We must view things as they are. What are the great subjects of taxation in the State, from which revenue is to be derived? Lands, slaves, and white polls. You may derive something handsome from taxes on moneys at interest, and stocks in Banks, or other corporations, and a pittance from what is laid on your daughter's piano, your wife's silver spoons, *et cetera*, but your main reliance for revenue is upon the three sources just mentioned. These three interests were all represented in the convention of 1835, were parties to the treaty then made, and are all protected against unequal burdens under the existing constitution. The land, by the power of its owner to select the Senator; the white poll, by his power to select the House of Commons, and the slave property, by the guaranty already mentioned. There is, and was designed to be, between them, mutual checks against inequality of imposition. By this bill you destroy this system; you strike from the landholder his power of defence, while you leave to the slaveholder his impenetrable shield. You set out with the Quixotic idea of establishing equal political rights, and end by creating an unequal and unjust exposure to taxation, a greater mischief and grievance than that you designed to remedy; a natural consequence of undertaking to deal with the complicated subject of the constitution by piecemeal. Sir, suppose this Senate were sitting as a convention, with power to make and propose a whole constitution to the people of the State, (and that is the situation in which we should place ourselves, when we come to devise amendments,) and that we had progressed so far as to establish two branches of the Legislature, and to ordain that the electors for each should be the same—that we had further voted that land should be liable to taxation at the will of the Legislature, without any restraint, and then that some member should propose to restrain the General Assembly from taxing slaves, as provided in the present constitution, how many votes do you suppose the proposition would receive? Would it not be at once replied, and perhaps with some impatience, "No, we have refused any restraint in regard to land, and it would be unjust therefore, to provide one as to slaves." And is the injustice any the less, because, both lands and slaves being protected under the present constitution, you strike out the protection of one and leave that of the other, than if you had a new constitution to make, you refused protection to lands and inserted it for slaves? Sir, this subject has sooner or later to be met on manly and intelligent ground. When you take away the present constitutional protection to land, there are two alternatives open to your adoption, one of which you will be compelled to take; and these are either to insert a new provision which shall afford the protection you have taken away, unaccompanied by political power, or to strike out all protection to property of every kind, and leave it to be taxed at the pleasure of the Legislature. For, Sir, when it shall become known to the people of the State that you have sent them a constitution, as you propose to do by this Bill, in which no property is protected from taxation except slaves, and that, of these, one half cannot be taxed at all, and the other half only as white polls, *you will have produced a war upon the interest of the slaveholder, quite as fierce as that you are now waging against the landholder.* Let no one accuse me of desiring to produce such a contest. The charge would be as unjust as untrue. A slaveholder myself, to a considerable amount of the estate with which I am endeavoring to provide for a somewhat numerous family, I have every reason to desire security and protection to that species of property. But when we are called on to consider propositions for change in the structure of the Government, it is necessary to analyze society, and see of what elements it is composed, and how they consist together. And as a matter of policy, I do not wish to see slave property enjoy the "bad eminence" of being the sole favorite of the constitution, and subjecting its owners to a public sentiment which cannot be otherwise than injurious; and as a public servant, charged with the duty of guarding alike all the interests of the State, and to allow to none an advantage above another—I cannot and will not consent to put the landholder without the pale of the protection of the constitution and leave the slaveholder within it." * * *

"I repeat, sir, it is a delicate, and by no means an agreeable task, thus to review the great interests of the State, and place them in apparent antagonism. But it is necessary that we shall realize what we are about, when an amendment to the Constitution is urged which is in the nature of an attack on one species of property, and survey the whole field before us. The landholders are not a majority of the people, but they approach much nearer to it than the slaveholders, and when you have triumphed over them, and exposed their land to unlimited taxation, especially when you accompany it with a new tax bill, *they will turn upon you and demand a repeal of the protection against taxes on slaves, and will find recruits enough to carry it as by storm.* Thus a contest is to be begun, of which no man can tell the end.

"Sir, it is to avoid these consequences that I offer the amendment under consideration. Since you propose, as I have shown, to abandon and violate the compromise of 1835, to annihilate the checks and balances then established between conflicting interests, to allow one of these interests an advantage it could never have obtained but for that which you propose to abolish in another, the earlier and the more calmly you can settle the matter the better. When a compact becomes thus disregarded or misunderstood, and there is a determination to get rid of its terms, it is high time to call together the parties who formed it, and let them agree upon new stipulations."

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA STOCK.—We have heard of a sale of this stock at $108.

GOV. ELLIS'S SPEECH.—It is seldom that we have read a more undignified and less truthful *harangue* than that delivered by the Governor of North Carolina to his party friends who had just nominated him for re-election. We copy it in another column.

As a specimen of dignity, see the very small and twice repeated assertion that the Opposition Convention which lately met in Raleigh was "a band of superannuated, disappointed politicians," "ancient office seekers," &c. What a pitiful exhibition of spite, against a body of two hundred and fifty respectable citizens of North Carolina, who had assembled to exercise the dearest rights of freemen, and who would probably have escaped the denunciations of Gov. Ellis, and been regarded by him as marvellous proper men, if they had assembled to nominate *him*. Let the reader pass over in his mind the numerous eminent men who were prominent actors in that Convention, who have served their country in public and bear unblemished reputations in private, and then let him say it such men were fit subjects for the low and little aspersions of the Governor of the State, merely because they happen to differ from him in politics, and were assembled to nominate a gentleman to oppose him for the high office which he fills. It seems to us that a gentleman of any delicacy of feeling or nobleness of heart would treat a body assembled for such an object with most scrupulous courtesy, even supposing its members to be less deserving than they were of the respect of the Governor of the State. His sneers at those men of age and experience and wisdom and patriotism, remind us of a passage in the Book of Kings, where it is recorded that a parcel of irreverent "little children," (the "Young America" of that day,) mocked the prophet Elisha, "and said unto him, Go up, thou bald head; go up, thou bald head." Before the Summer ends, our present Governor, who thus sneers at age, may meet, politically, a fate like theirs.

As a specimen of the recklessness of truth in this harangue, see the assertion that the opposition party "mainly consists" of superannuated, disappointed politicians. The party mainly consists, as all parties do, as every candid man will admit, of young and middle aged, not superannuated men; and so far from any party in North Carolina mainly consisting of disappointed politicians, it would scarcely be true to assert that one in fifty of any party in North Carolina had ever aspired to political distinction. We are not among those who ever asked or desired or expected office, and we think that, in the main, "the post of honor is the private station;" but it ill becomes one who, like Gov. Ellis, has been so often a candidate and has lived upon the public ever since he grew to manhood, to indulge in any reproach of those who, like himself, have aspired to political honors or emoluments.

Again: Gov. Ellis says, "He regretted that the grave body of antiquated politicians and office seekers, which assembled a short time since, had said that they perceived no difference between Black Republicans and Democracy." The Governor might have spared his regrets: *no such thing was said;* it is a fiction of his own.

Further: Gov. Ellis makes a studied effort to place "Black Republicans, Freesoilers and Oppositionists" upon the same footing, as holding the same opinions and advocating the same measures. If there were no insinuated falsehood in this of which the *gentleman* should be ashamed, there is impoliey in it, of which the *Governor* ought not to have been guilty; for, if he is believed at all by the Black Republicans and Freesoilers, the effect must be to encourage them with the false and delusive hope that the Oppositionists of North Carolina are their friends, which no man with either patriotism or honesty can assert or believe.

Once more: Gov. Ellis said—

"The ancient office seekers who met here on the 22d of February last, nominated two candidates for the Presidency from this State. There are already in nomination for this office, by this party, sixty-six candidates, and yet they say the Democrats want all the offices."

Surely no man who heard Gov. Ellis was quite so ignorant as not to know that this assertion about 66 candidates was a fiction. It is about one-sixteenth part true, that is, *four* persons are already in nomination, viz: Messrs. Graham, Hunt, Bell, and Crittenden.

And finally, (for the present,) Gov. Ellis said—

"That party also advocates internal improvements, and yet they select a man to enunciate and defend their platform who has invariably voted against every railroad proposed to be built during his term of service in the Legislature."

We have not now a copy of the Journal to search out Mr. Pool's votes, but the Editor of the Western Advocate, who attended both the two last Legislatures as a Reporter for the press, and therefore had peculiar facilities for knowing, has a copy and says,—

"It has been said that his record as to the West is very bad; upon examination we learn from the journals that he voted for the bill to allow county subscriptions to the French Broad Road, that he voted for the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford Road, that he also voted for the Western Extension bill."

If the Governor of the State thus sets an example of misrepresentations of facts, what may we not expect from the less exalted organs of the party? The fountain being foul, the stream will not be pure.

GOV. REID.—The Raleigh Press says that Gov. Reid "still retains the confidence of the great masses and no one ever possessed it to a greater degree in North Carolina than he." Yet the Democracy turned him out of the U. S. Senate last winter. Did the Legislature thereby abuse "the confidence of the great masses?"

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, the resolutions as to Hyatt's case were discussed at length. The substance of the preamble and report is, that Thaddeus Hyatt, a witness summoned by the committee, having failed to give a satisfactory excuse for not appearing before them, and still declining to testify upon the summons, be committed to the common jail until he obeys the command of the Senate. The report was adopted, 44 to 10, and the witness was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be placed in the common jail until prepared to obey the mandate of the Senate. The noes were Black Republicans, and Mr. Toombs, Georgia Democrat.

On Tuesday, Mr. Toombs introduced a bill to establish a uniform Bankrupt Law throughout the United States. The bill to remodel the Court of Claims (heretofore noted) was passed.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to do equal justice to all the States, [in relation to land grants, &c.] which was referred. Mr. Dawes, (Republican,) from the committee on Elections, reported in favor of allowing A. J. Williamson, contesting the seat of Mr. Sickles of N. Y., time to take testimony. Mr. Gilmer, from the minority, reported that the contestant had not complied with the usages in contested elections by giving notice, and had therefore lost his right to contest the seat.

The Homestead bill was passed, 115 to 66. The N. C. members present voted against it. Absent, Messrs. Craige, Leach, and Winslow.

On Tuesday, Mr. Vallandigham attempted to revive a table bill for the better arming of the Militia of the States. Diplomatic appropriations were discussed.

MR. POOL AND EQUAL TAXATION.—The Standard and the Journal and the Democrat have made a marvelous discovery, viz: that Mr. Pool voted against certain *ad valorem* bills before the last Legislature. Very good reasons can be given for his vote, and Mr. Pool will doubtless make them known in good time. *We* do not see how he could have voted for Mr. Bledsoe's proposition; for he was elected to the Legislature to make laws under the Constitution, not in plain violation of one of its provisions, as Mr. Bledsoe proposed to do: Nor for a proposition to call a Convention to amend the Constitution on a most important point at that time not mooted before his constituents, who had sent him to the Legislature on other issues and for other purposes.

MR. POOL AND THE COALFIELDS ROAD.—The Wilmington Journal is in trouble because Mr. Pool sometimes voted against the bill to aid (according to the caption) this road, and on the final vote did not vote at all. The Journal thinks that *we* shall likewise be in trouble. Therein the Journal makes a mistake. As citizens of Fayetteville and stockholders in the Road, had we been members of the Legislature, we should have voted against the bill.

FLUTTERING IN THE CAMP.—The following from the Newbern Progress, a (edited by a Democrat,) is not the only sign we have that there is something of a panic in the Democratic ranks at the prospect ahead. The Democratic Commoner sees the trouble and is hiding his head; and the Progress appreciates the inconsistency in which its party has involved itself by opposing equal taxation:—

"*United we Stand—Divided we Fall.*"—It is probable that the democracy will be as divided on the question of *ad valorem* as the whigs in this section. We understand that one of the Commoners from this county, in the last legislature, remarked, a few days ago, that, in case *ad valorem* was ignored by the State democratic Convention he would not be a candidate for re-election. Whatever may be our feelings as to the propriety of its adoption we should not like to oppose it before the people of Craven as a candidate for their suffrages. The masses who were urged to support free suffrage as conferring additional privileges on them, will not be able to understand readily how they should oppose an extension of the principle in the adoption of *ad valorem* taxation.

*Newbern Progress.*

In compliance with an invitation received from Gov. Ellis, the Democratic State Convention repaired to the Executive Mansion last night after adjourning, the evening session. The Governor entertained the large crowd in a most hospitable manner and all seemed delighted with the visit, the wines and the supper. What a great country is ours, where the people and their rulers are on an equality, and meet together around the festive board. It was indeed a pleasant time, we had last night.—*Raleigh Press.*

The theory of our institutions is, that the people are the rulers and the officers the servants. Democracy reverses all this, and calls the servants rulers. In the above case, the Press appears to be hugely delighted that the people are invited for one evening to put themselves on an equality with Gov. Ellis.

*Not all Harmony.*—The following paragraph (says the Newbern Progress) occurs in the report of the late State democratic Convention in the Petersburg Express:

The proceedings have not been altogether as harmonious as the party might have wished, owing, no doubt, to the defeat in caucus, of a resolution adopting *ad valorem*, and it is thought by many of the most prominent democrats, that it will give a severe if not fatal stab to the party in the approaching election.

A SAD DISASTER.—We learn by letters from Greensborough and Carthage, that about a week ago, George C. Mendenhall, Esq., was drowned, with his horse, in attempting to cross a swollen stream on his way from Stanly Superior Court to his home in Guilford county. His body was found on Sunday.

Mr. Mendenhall was one of the oldest and most successful Lawyers in the State.

POST OFFICE CHANGE.—The Office at Alpine, Stanly county, has been discontinued. Mail matter for that office will be delivered at Norwood's.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,696,557 bales, against 3,025,963 last year. Increase, 670,594 bales.

*Granville Superior Court.*—This tribunal was in session last week—Judge Bailey presiding, with his usual urbanity and ability. Harris, a Deaf Mute, charged with the murder of one Fowler, was brought before the Court on Thursday, for arraignment and trial, when his counsel suggested that he was deaf and dumb, and insane, and consequently incapable of pleading, or understanding the nature of his trial. The Court decided preliminary issues, as to his capacity to plead, and insanity, to be tried by a Jury. The examination of witnesses continued until Saturday, when a verdict was returned in favor of the prisoner. The State appealed to the Supreme Court. There was deep interest shown in this case by the large crowd of spectators attending the trial. It (the trial of a Deaf Mute) was a novel proceeding to most, if not all, present. Great anxiety was expressed to hear the argument of counsel on Saturday morning, and when it was announced that a verdict had been agreed on without argument much dissatisfaction was exhibited by the audience. Harris (the prisoner) was directed by the Court to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum—all parties consenting thereto.

*Raleigh Standard.*

*Wilmington Inspections and Inspectors.*—Returned to the County Court for past year as inspected, 118,343 casks of Spirits—increase 18,482; 330,289 bbls. Turpentine—increase 1,540; 54,049 bbls. Tar—increase 9,037; 105,525 bbls. Rosin; 27,963,979 feet of Timber; 5,180,303 feet of Lumber; 11,900 bales of Cotton; 8,036 bales of Hay; 6,867 bbls. of Flour; 5,690 bushels Wheat; &c. &c.

The following gentlemen were on yesterday elected Inspectors by the County Court:—

*Provisions, Cotton,* &c.—H. R. Nixon and David E. Bunting.

*Naval Stores.*—Alfred Alderman, George Alderman, Thos. W. Player, James O. Bowden, John C. Bowden, John S. James, James M. Stevenson, J. M. Henderson, Wm. J. Price, Boney Southerlin, N. F. Bordeaux, Robert C. Johnson.

*Timber.*—L. H. Bowden, James S. Melvin, James Alderman, Robert Maxwell, E. Turlington, H. W. Groves, John W. Monroe, Neill Clark.

*Wilmington Journal, 14th.*

*The Itinerant Traders Act.*—John Williams, Esq., Representative from Lancaster District, communicates to the Lancaster Ledger his views of the intent and construction of the Act in 1859 concerning licences for itinerant traders. Some of our North Carolina friends have believed, or some persons interested in diverting trade from South Carolina, have affected to believe that this Act applied to North Carolina negroes and venders of North Carolina produce. Mr. Williams, concurring with all the members of the Legislature whose opinions have reached us, regrets this construction and limits the Act to Northern dealers and sellers by samples, &c.—*Charlest. Courier.*

*The Troubles in Texas.*—Major Ben McCulloch left here possessed of Mr. Buchanan's private views, to be communicated to Gen Houston, who, it is understood, will shortly take up his position on the Rio Grande to await the action of the Senate on the treaty. If it be rejected, then some step will be taken to test Gen. Houston's strength and popularity of his proposed protectorate. Money will not be wanting. Years ago English capital was offered Gen. Houston if he would head the movement for a protectorate, and the same parties say they are still ready to supply the sinews of war, while large numbers of volunteers have tendered their services. Private information from Gen. Houston, of a reliable character, states that he only awaits action on the bill now pending before Congress providing for a Regiment of Texas Rangers. Should Gen. Houston's movements meet public approval, he will aim to reach the City of Mexico and establish a permanent Government. He will not go into the interior unless supported in the rear.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

*Vincent Witcher, Esq., Committed—Bail Refused.*—It is stated that the examination of Vincent Witcher, Esq., for the killing of the three brothers, James, Ralph and Johnson Clement, at Dickinson's store, Franklin county, on Saturday, the 24th of February, has resulted in his committal to jail for trial. Bail was asked but refused. Mr. John Anthony Smith, a grand son, and Mr. Addison Witcher, son of Mr. Vincent Witcher, who were likewise implicated, have been sent on for trial before an Examining Court, which is to be held on Monday next, the 19th instant.

*Patents Issued.*—A patent has been issued to Grey Utley, of Chapel Hill, N. C., for improved head-rest for travellers in railroad cars, carriages, etc. Also to F. O. Wilson, of Mount Olive, N. C., for improvement in cultivators.

*Deaths.*—John Ford, a native of North Carolina, died in Bibb county, Georgia on the 28th of February, at the advanced age of 105 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crockett, widow of "Davy," died in Texas on the 2d inst., in the 74th year of her age.

The scarlet fever has been raging fearfully in Illinois and Ohio. At Bloomington, during the past winter, some four hundred children have fallen victims to the disease. In Steubenville, Ohio, the deaths number from two to five daily, and already some two hundred children have succumbed to its deadly influence.

### DIED,

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. T. I. Faison, in Sampson county, on 4th March, Dr. THOMAS I. FAISON. Just twelve months ago, Dr. Faison graduated in medicine, at the University of Pennsylvania, with much credit to himself.

Mrs. ELIZA A., wife of James S. Yarborough, Esq., and daughter of Robt. Williams, deceased, died at her residence in Franklin county, N. C., on the 27th day of February, 1860, in the forty sixth year of her age.

Near Sandy Grove, Chatham county, on the 22d ult., of Pneumonia, MICAJAH WICKER, aged about 22.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 15.—Str Flora, with goods for Jos Utley, J A Pemberton, H Henderson & Co, Brown & Headen, Headen & Bynum, C W Andrews, J A Williams, C G Wright, D & W McLaurin, J R McDuffie, A Johnson, Jr. Union Co, J M Vann, W McIntyre, J A Worth, J C Poe, W Overby, R D Davis, O S Baldwin & Co, R Marsh & Gorrell, A A McKethan, W M & J A Cameron, A T Banks, Myrover, Wightman & Robinson, R Mitchell, S C & L Fox, A M Branson, Goldston & Fuller, E Lilly, S T Hawley & Son, Mrs D G Worth, R E Heide, J W Welsh, Page & Sarles, E M & Co, C E Leete, H H Murson.

Express Line. March 12, Str Fanny, March 14, Str N. Carolina, with passengers, and goods for J N Prior, J Kyle, J Martine, O S Baldwin, G Overbaugh, D & W McLaurin, C E Leete, J H Roberts & Co, H & B J Lilly, John Kirkpatrick, J W Lett, J C Poe, G W Williams & Co, E F Moore, M N Leary, Goldston & Fuller, J R McDuffie, J K Kyle, C T Haigh & Sons, Blount's Cr & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J R Murchison, J H Pinchett, Geo McNeill, J F Foulkes, Walton & Barry, J P Fuller, P P Johnson.

## A THIRD PARTY.

Men who are partizan Democrats and Republicans frequently express their surprise or indignation that there should be more than two parties in the country. They don't understand how it is, that men do not see just as they see, and act just as they act; and he is thought to be a very foolish or stubborn fellow who will not look upon everything as black or white, just as they look upon it. There is no use in wasting words upon persons holding such opinions, and we shall not attempt it; but there is another class, who doubt the expediency of third parties, to whom a word may be said with profit.

In the first place, then, there is a large plurality of intelligent voters in America, who are not satisfied with either the Democratic or Republican parties, and who, if they would act as a unit upon their principles and preferences, would soon largely outnumber either of them. This class embraces thousands and tens of thousands, who vote with both the larger organizations, because they suppose they have no where else to go; or else they stay at home, and leave local, state and national politics to take care of themselves. There are seventy-five thousand of this last class of voters in the State of New York, and more than eighty thousand of the same class in the six New England States; and one hundred thousand in the three States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; and quite half a million of stay-at-homes among the so-called most respectable and wealthy citizens of the country. Put this number into an active Presidential canvass, with the nine hundred thousand who voted for Fillmore and Donelson in 1856, and the three hundred and fifty thousand, at least, who preferred Fillmore to Fremont or Buchanan, but who voted for the one or the other of the last two upon the plea that the former had no chance, and here is a vote exceeding the entire vote of Fremont, in 1856, by more than four hundred thousand! Nor is there any exaggeration in this statement.

Again, ten to one, if you meet a leading Democrat or Republican, not a professed politician, office holder or aspirant for place, he will agree with you that a third party between the extremes of the two other parties, is just what the country needs. A party not for the South alone, nor for the North alone, but for the country and the whole country,—a Constitutional Union party, founded upon the broad principles of Justice, Fraternity and Equity,—is what we need, and such a party, with good and true men as its leaders in the Councils of the Nation, would give such an electrical life to the people as would thrill every patriotic heart between Nova Scotia and the Pacific.

And why may not such a party be successful? Why may it not appeal to the good sense and patriotism of the people to add to its numbers? Is there no virtue and no good to be found outside of organizations which for years past have kept the country in a state of sectional excitement hardly to be exceeded between foreign States in a time of war?

It is lawful enough to join a third church, or a third sect—to believe in a creed not all Unitarian, or all Episcopal, Calvinistic or Universalist—and no man is deemed a fool or a fanatic thereby. One, too, when he finds two parties, or two men, disagreeing widely, can see that there are errors on both sides, and point out a road of safety between the two. The framers of the government, when they met in a national convention to frame a national constitution, found it absolutely necessary to compromise upon the great questions of State and Federal power; and when the constitution was made, States like New York, and men like Patrick Henry of Virginia, held out vehemently for a time against its ratification. Had there been no medium between extreme opinions, we should have had no Declaration of Independence, no Constitution, no Federal Government, no thirteen States in one Union, and from which have sprung more than three times the original number of States. This government, indeed, could not last ten years under the extreme pressure of the extreme parties who now seek to administer it. We see the spirit of an eternal conflict between these two contestants. There is in neither of them any of the forbearance and tone of peace which characterized the founders of the Government. One side is fighting, as it thinks, for the very life of one section of the country,—and the other side are making an aggressive, constant war upon this section. "A higher law than the Constitution" is preached in a civil Government,—"an irrepressible conflict" among fraternal States,—a war between Capital in one part of the country and Labor in another. And then precede or follow, as the case may be, a hue and cry about the Territories, one side insisting upon special legislation for slavery in the Territories, and the other side for special legislation against slavery in the Territories, and each side fighting for an abstraction, not for a practical principle, and putting the country by the ears with the very "abundance of their superfluous breath." Surely there is a straight and right way between these extremes, and as it is a safe and straight road, is it too much to expect that a million or two of the American people, North and South, East and West, will delight to walk therein?—*New York Express.*

*The Constitutional Union Party in Pennsylvania.*—The State Committee has issued a call for a State Convention next month. From the address we make the following extract, as showing the spirit of the party in Pennsylvania:

"The principles on which it should plant itself are few and simple. They are as follows:

1st. Non-interference with the whole question of Slavery, as not being a subject for Congressional legislation.

2d. The maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and the enforcement of all laws enacted by Congress.

3d. The protection of the Industrial Interests of the whole country, and economy and reform in the administration of the Government.

On such a platform, which no demagogue is needed to interpret, and which is comprehensive of all that government can possibly do for the well being of the people, conservative and loyal men, in all parts of the country, can come and stand together."

*"Conservative" Democrats—What sort of People they are.*—Gov. Brown, of Miss., has introduced into the Senate some resolutions and a bill to make effective the decision in the Dred Scott case. Gov. B. can't find any Democrats willing to vote for them. He is told that they cannot "command the votes of conservative Democrats. Sir, (said Gov. B.) there was a day when I had great respect for the word conservative. I thought it meant a politician who would retain the substance of a proposition, and yet so accommodate the details as to meet his brethren; but conservatism seems to me now to be a sort of go-between, a divider of principles, that demands a little of one thing and a little of another, and not much of anything; a sort of political toll-keeper, who looks North and South, East and West, for customers; and cares very little from what direction they come if they only pay their toll."

The term fugitive, as applied to the poetry which fills the corners of newspapers, is not a bad one. Such poetry is generally of the common run.

## N. C. COMMON SCHOOLS.

### GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

The leading facts of the Common School system for the year 1859, are but little different from those of the preceding year.

The disposition to build new and better houses seems annually to increase. There has also been a very general and material advancement in the wages of teachers; and while this is a good sign it will cause the schools to be of shorter duration, or else to be opened at less frequent intervals.

1. *Whole number of white children in the State.*—There are reports, more or less full, of the whole number of white persons in the State between the ages of 6 and 21 years from 74 counties. The sum of these is as follows, to-wit: Males—93,494; Females—86,877; and of those whose sexes are not distinguished, 11,378; making in all 186,174.

2. *Children attending School.*—There are reports, not generally full, of the number of children attending school during the year (1859) in 77 counties, the sum of which is: Males—61,496; Females—47,442; in all, 108,938.

3. *Whole number of school districts reported.*—78 counties report the number of school districts which they contain to be 3,373.

4. *Number of schools taught.*—There are reports of these from 79 counties, the sum of which is 2,758.

5. *Teachers licensed.*—There are lists, very often imperfect, of the names and grades of the teachers licensed in 71 counties, and the following is a statement of the number: Males—1,843; Females—156; of those whose sex is not distinguished, 67; in all, 2,066.

6. *The average length of the schools* was about four months.

7. *The average salary of teachers* was at least *twenty-eight dollars per month*, a material advance on former prices.

9. *Moneys received and expended by Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents.*—The reported receipts of school moneys by Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents in 70 counties, were $379,842 64¼. The reported expenditures in the same counties, were, $235,410 57¼, and the balance in the hands of chairmen was $145,133 01¾.

10. *Taxes collected and due for school purposes for the school year ending in September* 1859.—The whole amount of taxes reported in 59 counties is $73,160 19¾, being an average of about $1238 to the county, which would make the school tax of the whole State about $105,000.

*Wiley's Report.*

*Port of Plymouth, Washington County, N. C.—Exports to Foreign Countries*, 1859.—Manufactured Tobacco, 300 lbs.; Peas, 152 bus. Flour, 40 bbls.; Naval Stores, 120 bbls.; Pine Plank, 15,000 feet; Shingles, 7,478,000; Staves, 554,000; value, $34,649.

*Imports from Foreign Countries*, 1859.—Molasses, 13,826 gals.; Brown Sugar, 5,893 lbs.; Salt, 15,288 bus.; Preserved Fruit, $11; value $4,897; amount of duties on imports, $589 50.

VESSELS BELONGING IN JANUARY, 1860.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered | 3, | Tonnage | 392 | | |
| Enrolled | 38, | do. | 2,284 | | |
| Steam Vessels | 5, | do. | 462 | | |
| Total | 46 | | 3,138 | | |

FOREIGN IN 1859.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Entrances | 10, | Tonnage | 775, | Crews | 55 |
| Clearances | 35, | do. | 3,777, | do | 198 |

COASTWISE IN 1859.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Entrances | 98, | Tonnage | 8,161, | Crews | 451 |
| Clearances | 9, | do. | 799, | do. | 44 |

*Vessels passing Roanoke River Light-Boat in '59.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barges, | 93 | Sloops, | 1 |
| Schooners, | 1867 | Steamers, | 510 |

*Washington Dispatch.*

*Fayetteville a Good Market.*—We make room for rather a long communication which has been sent to us by a correspondent at Fayetteville, recommending that place as a good market for the sale of up-country products—because we believe that Fayetteville *is* a good market; indeed *we* know it to be so. Fayetteville is largely engaged in manufactures as well as commerce, and the population of the town and country around it are chiefly dependent for their supplies of food upon the up-country, where once was enjoyed a lucrative trade, or it must be brought from the North-west, at large costs.—*Iredell Express.*

*Freight for the West.*—The freight trains on the A. & N. C. Railroad are taking away immense quantities of freight. The last two trains carried away about 50 or 60 tons of merchandise for the West.—*Newbern Progress.*

*New Article of Commerce.*—We were informed the other day, that quite a business was growing up in the neighborhood of Plymouth, created by the demand North for *reeds*, for the purpose of making paper. Immense quantities of them are found on the low-grounds of Roanoke and Chowan rivers. They are cut a certain length, trimmed and bundled, and shipped North, and sold by the cord. They command a good price. What next?

*Washington Dispatch.*

*A District Convention.*—It is time that the Whigs of the 5th Congressional district were taking steps to hold a Convention to nominate an Elector for this District, and also to appoint a delegate to the National Union Convention, which is to meet in Baltimore on the 9th of May next. Let the Whigs of Chatham next week, at their Superior Court, appoint the time and place for holding the Convention.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

*Equal Taxation.*—The Iredell *Express* says: "It affords us no little satisfaction to learn, as we have recently, from the lips of large slaveholders, sentiments approving the ad valorem principle, and their entire willingness to pay equal taxes for their slave-property, according to value, that the non-slave holder pays for his land, his merchandise, or money at interest.

No other circumstance, which could happen in this State, would tend so much to strengthen the institution of slavery in the affections and regard of the great mass of the people—to whom the South must look to defend her rights whenever they are invaded—as the willingness of slaveholders to pay taxes equal with landholders—both pay according to value."

*More Doctors.*—At the Annual Commencement of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, one hundred and seventy graduates.

*From North Carolina.*—Wm. G. Clendenin, F. G. Dula, B. G. Dunlap, Saunders Fulton, W. W. Gaither, Daniel McL. Graham, Josiah Hedgepeth, Wm. A. Ingraham, Daniel W. Lewis, L. W. Robinson, John F. Shaffner, D. W. Shaw, L. P. Warren—Total 13.

*County Taxes.*—On Tuesday last, New Hanover County Court levied the following taxes for 1860 to be collected in 1861:

Real Estate, $100 valuation, 28 cents; add State tax 20,—48 cents. Black Poll, $1 27; State tax to be added, 80—$2 07. White poll, the same less the patrol tax, 5 cents.

*Wilmington Journal.*

*Explosion of a Gasometer at the St. Charles Hotel at New Orleans.*—The gasometer of the St. Charles hotel exploded on Wednesday night, and set fire to the building, burning two men to death.

DOUGLAS AND SEWARD.—The following we find in the Washington Constitution, the official paper of the Administration, the first paragraph being editorial. It shows what is the opinion of the Administration about Douglas's soundness—that is, that he stands on the same footing with Seward:

*Not much of a Conflict.*—The New York "Day Book" brings together, without comment, the following passages, showing the similarity of views entertained by distinguished politicians:

"The people of a Territory, while in a territorial condition, have the inherent power and right, through their legislature, to exclude slavery by positive enactment."—*Position of Douglas in Harper article.*

"Congress, by virtue of the Constitution, has power to pass laws excluding slavery from the Territories."—*Position of W. H. Seward.*

Again: the Constitution thus characterises "the two platforms—Seward's and Douglas's:"—

"Mr. Seward and his followers insist upon the constitutional power and the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States.

"Mr. Douglas insists upon the right of the Territorial Legislature to do so.

"Both of these positions are entirely antagonistic to the provisions of the constitution of the United States; but it requires little reflection to perceive that, *so far as the interests of slaveholders are concerned, Seward's doctrine is actually better than that of Douglas.*"

Yet the Democrats of North Carolina are prepared to go for Douglas!

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.—The first resolution of the Democratic State Convention reads thus:

"Resolved, That we cordially approve and reaffirm the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati in June, 1856."

Let us see what sort of a thing was thus cordially approved and re-affirmed. The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th inst. says of these same Cincinnati resolutions,—

"*Since* prominent and leading statesmen (of the Democratic party) have, upon the floor of the Senate, *publicly avowed constructions diametrically opposite*, IT IS NOT HONEST *to permit the platform unchanged to practice deception upon the unreflecting and unwary.* Those who endeavor, by the deceptious chicanery of an ambiguous platform, to inveigle men of their vote and influence, are as morally criminal as those who attempt, by outrage and violence, to deprive men of any advantage they hold under the laws. To entrap the Northern man's vote, by the delusive hopes of Free-soil Territories, is as flagitious as to ensnare the Southern man's property by vain promises of *right* to enter, without the power to hold, his slaves in the common Territory. *Let the Democratic party avoid this act of double treachery—this deception of both North and South. Let there be in the Charleston platform nothing that can deceive—that can do* wrong to either North or South," &c.

The Enquirer has always been a Democratic paper—a *Southern* Democratic paper,—and here shows that it is too honest to "approve and re-affirm" such "deception" and "double treachery." Our North Carolina Democrats, on the contrary, "wish to adhere to a platform, which they *know* to be construed by the Northern Democracy as favorable to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and by the Southern Democracy, as out and out ignoring and repudiating that heresy."

*Prospects of Mr. Douglas.*—The New York Times' Washington correspondent says:

Hon. Granville C. Medly, of Virginia, delegate to Charleston, is here, and reports that Mr Douglas is the second choice of the Virginia delegation. Senator Clingman says he knows four of the nine North Carolina delegates to be enthusiastic Douglas men. The impression here seems to be that Mr. Douglas will be nominated by acclamation on the second ballot.

*The Movement for Mr. Douglas.*—All the officers and employes in the Baltimore Custom-house, who voted for Douglas delegates to Charleston, have been dismissed.

Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, has addressed a letter to Hon. Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, advocating the nomination of Judge Douglas at Charleston.

*The Fire Eaters and the Republicans.*—The fire eaters of the South are getting a large circulation for their disunion speeches at the Tribune office. The worst sentiments of extreme men are embodied in political pamphlets and circulated far and wide as specimens of Southern opinions. Thus whole sections and States are to be made responsible for the treasonable dogmas of a few secessionists, and a great Presidential battle fought by one party of one section against another party of another section. Does not every patriotic citizen see and feel that there ought to be a National Union party against these extremes?

*N. Y. Express.*


## New Spring Goods.

**ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.**

HAS received in part, and is daily receiving, a large and desirable stock of

**SPRING GOODS,**

Embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Lace Points, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c.

—ALSO—

—A fine assortment of—

Gentlemen's Summer Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing, Bonnets and Millinery Goods of all kinds.

March 15. 900tf

## 1860. SPRING STYLES. 1860.

**MIKE SMITH**

IS now receiving at the FAYETTEVILLE HAT STORE, No 3 Green Street, his

***Spring Stock,***

Consisting of all the latest and most approved styles of Silk, Fur, Wool, Leghorn and Braid Hats; Cloth, Cassimere and Seamless Caps, &c.

—Also, a very fine selection of—

Youths' and Children's Fancy Hats and Caps.

The attention of the trade and public generally is invited to this Stock.

☞ **A large supply of Wool and** Braid Hats for Servants always on hand.

March 15. 900-6t

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

**BOWMAN & MURCHISON,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

**AVON E. HALL,**

**Forwarding & Commission Merchant,**

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd


TENNESSEE DELEGATES.—Among the delegates for the State at large to the Constitutional Union Convention, we notice the names of Hon. John Baxter, recently of Henderson County, N. C., and Gov. Neill S. Brown, formerly of Robeson County, N. C.

SOUTHERN WHEAT CROPS.—A letter from a subscriber in Campbell County, Georgia, says that "the prospect for a wheat crop is blasted in all this country and Alabama. It was so nearly frozen out in the winter, that we cannot make one-tenth of a crop."


## BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR

**Spring and Summer 1860.**

**S. T. HAWLEY & SON**

ARE

Receiving the largest and most desirable stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by them,

CONSISTING OF

**Gent's** Dress BOOTS, all styles and qualities;
" " " GAITERS, SHOES, PUMPS, SLIPPERS.
**Boys' & Youths'** Boots, Gaiters, Shoes and Pumps, in great variety.
**Ladies', Misses', & Children's** Heeled Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, of all kinds.
**Copper Toe'd Shoes,** for children and youths.
**Servants' Shoes,** of all kinds.

—ALSO—

Trunks; Oak & Hemlock Sole Leather; Calf, Goat, Lining & Binding Skins; Lasts; Sparables; Shoe Findings and Tools of all kinds.

Our Stock being bought for cash at reduced prices, will be offered correspondingly low for cash, or to prompt customers.

March 15, 1860. 900-6w

**NOTICE.**

HAVING procured the services of a No. 1 Baker, direct from New York, I am still prepared to supply my customers and the public generally, with

**Bread, Pies, and Cakes,**

Of every kind.

Also, PARTY CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice. MRS. M. BANKS,

No. 6, Green St.

March 14. 900-2w

**Herring! Herring!!**

100 BBLS. No. 1 CUT HERRING, just received by E. F. MOORE.

March 15. 900-4w

**Bacon! Bacon!!**

25000 LBS. WELL CURED BACON, just rec'd by E. F. MOORE.

March 15. 900-4w

**Corn! Corn!!**

1000 BAGS CORN, for sale by E. F. MOORE.

March 15. 800-4w

**New Crop Molasses, for sale by** E. F. MOORE.

March 15. 900-4w

**CROCKERY, CHINA**

***and GLASS WARE.***

W. N. TILLINGHAST has now in Store, a full supply of

***GOODS IN HIS LINE,***

Which he offers to the trade on favorable terms.

March 12. 99-12m

**Cocoa and Chocolate,**

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

March 8. 98tf

**FRESH TEAS.**

IMPERIAL, HYSON and OOLOONG TEAS, just received by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

March 8. 98tf

**White Lead,**

LINSEED OIL, GLASS, PUTTY and PAINTS of all kinds for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

March 8. 98tf

**KNIVES AND FORKS.**

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

**Ivory Handle Knives, alone.**
**Carvers,** some superior.
**Silver Plated Forks.**
**Silver Plated Spoons.**
Above double and treble plated.
**Silver Plated Casters.**
The best assortment in town.
**A variety of Plated Fancy Articles**
**Superior Scissors.**
**Looking Glasses, &c.**

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

**"The Crockery Store."**

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

**Kerosene Oil, light colored!**

WHITE POTASH, CONCENTRATED LEY, FRESH CAMPHENE BURNING FLUID, TEAS, SPICES, LINSEED OIL, TRAIN OIL, LAMP OIL, PURE WHITE LEAD, YEAST POWDERS, DISTILLERS' GLUE.

Just received and for sale by

**JAS. N. SMITH,** Druggist.

Jan'y 12, 1860 82itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

**E. MURRAY & CO.,**

**Commission Merchants,**

AND

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

NORTH WATER STREET,

***Wilmington, N. C.***

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-ilypaid.


**NOTICE.**

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.

JAMES BANKS.

Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf


**A FAMILY NECESSITY.**

The following statement speaks for itself:—(*Extract.*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHARLES FOSTER, 420 *Broad Street, Philadelphia.*" It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galds, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founders. *Beware of Imitations* Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

March 9. 90-1y4t

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

**Mrs. Winslow,** an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-ly


*A Day's Disasters by Fire.*—In the New York Times of Wednesday last the following disasters are announced by despatches of Tuesday's date:—

The Mobile Ala. Theatre, the Union Cotton Press, with 2,000 bales of cotton, and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $275,000.

A fire in Lynn, Mass., last night, destroyed the Mechanics' steam saw-mills. Loss $10,000.

The large steam flouring mill at East Saginaw, New York, owned by Jesse Hoyt, of New York City, with a large quantity of flour and grain, was burned on Saturday night. Loss about $30,000.

The dwelling of Humphrey Owens, a few miles north of Salem, Ohio, was destroyed by fire this morning. Five children perished in the flames.

The steamer *Judge Porter*, from Montgomery for New Orleans, was burned this morning on Lake Pontchartrain, a mile from her wharf. Her crew were saved, but ten passengers were drowned or are missing. Her cargo, consisting of 800 bales of cotton, together with the boat, is a total loss.

*Steamboat Burnt and Lives Lost.*—The steamer *Belle of Peoria*, bound from Peoria to St. Louis, with a full cargo, was burnt to the water's edge at Sharp's landing on Sunday at noon. Two firemen and one deck hand were lost, and the second clerk was severely injured.

*Fires in New Orleans and Houston.*—Two stores were burned on Levee street, New Orleans, on Tuesday. Loss $225,000.

At Houston, Texas, on the 10th, a fire burned out nineteen firms. Loss $350,000.

*Railroad Accident.*—An accident occurred to the train which left Baltimore on Thursday morning. An axle broke fifteen miles thence, and a number of persons were injured. The company despatched a special train, with physicians for the wounded. No lives lost.

*Heavy Suit.*—The great breach of promise case of Miss Carztang about Mr. Shaw, is now on its second trial in St. Louis. On the first trial, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with damages to the unusual amount of $100,000. A large number of very eminent counsel are employed on both sides, including Hon. Edward Bates, who leads for the defendant.

*The Crazy Congressman.*—Hon. Clark B. Cochrane, Representative in Congress from the Montgomery district, New York, has returned to the Utica Asylum, after a short visit to his family. His friends hope for his ultimate recovery; but it is thought improbable that he will be able to resume his seat in the House.

*What's in a Name.*—Mr. Frederic Brown, formerly of Portland, in the State of Maine, but now of Louisiana, thinks that his character would smell much sweeter on the Southern wind were he called by any other name. So he has prayed the Legislature of his adopted State, in consideration of the fact that "the acts of old John Brown, of Abolition notoriety, have affixed a stigma to the name of Brown which renders it intolerable to himself and his family," graciously to permit him henceforth to undo himself Brown, and to call himself Southgate. The Legislature, kind souls! have had pity on the pains of this poor Maine-iac, and he now wears the designation which he desired.

*Snuff Dipping.*—Miss Tennessee Gibson, a beautiful young lady, died from the effects of snuff dipping in Arkansas. She fell asleep with the "mop" in her mouth, and was found a corpse some hours after. A *post mortem* revealed the fact that she had swallowed the juice, which was converted into nicotine, a deadly poison; her lips, cheek and breast were smeared with the foul stuff in her dying struggles, alone in her room. Before she retired she felt a deadly sickness, having swallowed some of the juice, but she had used it so long, nothing was thought of her complaint until alas! it was too late.

*Yellow Jessamine Flowers.*—This is the season, says the Augusta Constitutionalist, when the beautiful and highly aromatic, but dangerous, yellow jessamine flower is in bloom. Parents, and mothers particularly, should inform their children that those flowers are poisonous. We have on former occasions called attention to this matter, and have heard of many children who have died from chewing these flowers. If this fact is generally known it may save many a fond parent premature grief over loved offspring.

*An Old Woman's Twenty-fifth Birthday.*—There is now residing in Elmira an old lady named Mrs. Hannah Webber, who reached her twenty-fifth birthday on Wednesday of week before last, and yet is *one hundred years old.* She was born on February 29, 1760; as that was leap year, there had been but twenty-five recurrences of that day from the time of her birth to the present time. Mrs. Webber receives an annual pension of $96 from the Government, her husband having taken an active part in the Revolutionary War.

*Two Views of the Case.*—Judge C—— U. S. Senator from Vermont, related to us a good anecdote, the other day, illustrative of Abolitionism. The morning he was leaving home to enter upon his duties in this city, a straight-faced deacon who looked upon the whole South as a great pandemonium, called on him and said:

"Now, Judge, I want you to do all in your power to abolish slavery."

"Well," said the Judge, "how shall I proceed?"

"Oh, I don't know; but you must abolish it. It's a great curse, and must be abolished. You know more about law than I do. The church is my stronghold, but you understand national matters, and can devise *some plan*, and I know it."

"The only way I see to abolish it," said the Judge, "is to buy all the slaves and set them free."

"Well, go in for that; have the law passed that the North shall buy them, and then this trouble will end. Yes, you go in strong for that, Judge."

"Just as you say, deacon. I will agree to it in a moment, and will stand my share of the expense. Here is Woodstock with three hundred inhabitants, and this town would be called on for about six hundred thousand dollars—and I will urge it before the Senate."

The good deacon opened his mouth, then his eyes, allowed his tongue to escape from one corner of his face, scratched his head, and tapped impatiently on the floor with his foot. As the Judge was leaving the room, the deacon's power of speech came to him, and he called out:

"Oh, say, Judge, I guess you'd better let slavery alone. The poor black fellows are better off in the South, than up here in this cold climate!"

There are several just such deacons in the country.—*Washington paper.*

*Prentice on Original Sin.*—Prentice, in the Louisville Journal, says:—"Miss Harriet Beecher, a woman of great ability, sister of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and several other Beechers, has published a theological work, inquiring how sin came into the world. There are matters of more practical importance than that inquiry. If there is a pig in your garden, you had better busy yourself in driving it out than in speculating how it got in."

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., March 16, 1860.

The Circassian arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with dates to the 3d inst.

*The Italian Question.*—Napoleon, in a speech opening the French Legislature, said it was intended to make Tuscany a separate kingdom, and annex Parma and Modena to Sardinia and Savoy to France.

The annexation of Savoy to France is condemned by the English Ministry. A vote of the people of Central Italy is to be taken on the annexation question.

*Austria and Russia.*—The London Chronicle reiterates the statement of the alliance between Austria and Russia, and says the treaty has been ratified.

*Atlantic Telegraph.*—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have agreed to expend £20,000 to resuscitate the old cable.

*British Reform.*—The Reform bill was introduced in Parliament on the first. The Liberals are dissatisfied with the measure.

*Commercial.*—LIVERPOOL, March 3.—*Cotton.*—Sales for the week 55,000 bales; Middling and lower qualities have declined 1-8d. The market closed quiet but steady. Fair Orleans 7⅞; Middling Orleans 6 7-8d; Fair Uplands 7⅜; Middling Uplands 6 5-16d. Stock at Liverpool 700,000 bales, of which 610,000 are American. Spirits Turpentine dull, all qualities have slightly declined; quotations 36s. a 36s. 6d.

*New Hampshire Election.*—The first State election of the present year took place in New Hampshire on Tuesday last. A new Legislature, a Governor, and other State and county officers were to be chosen. The Republicans have carried the election by an increased majority over that of last year, which was about 3,500 votes, and elected a larger majority of both branches of the State Legislature.

*The Mexican Revolution.*—Since Minister M. Lane left, the British, French and Spanish authorities have been endeavoring to effect a compromise between Juarrez and Miramon. An armistice of six months has been proposed. American influence was declining. Commander Jarvis has demanded of Miramon not to interfere with American residents of Mexico.

*The Charleston Convention.*—The National Democratic Committee is to meet at an early day to consult on the propriety of changing the place for holding the approaching Convention, from Charleston to some city where the hotel proprietors will be satisfied with less than five dollars *per diem* for board. Remonstrances against submitting to this threatened extortion have, it is said, come to the committee from all quarters. If it should find Democratic opinion generally in favor of such action, Baltimore may yet be substituted for Charleston.—*N. Y. Times.*

A New York paper says,—

"Our Southern friends will make a mistake, if they suppose that it will be the object of all who rush to the Convention to spend as much money as possible. The New York delegation, it is understood, intend to go in a steamer, and to live on board during their stay, carrying their provisions with them. A Western delegation, it is announced, will go provided with tents, and will camp out."

*Pacific Railroad.*—The Special Pacific Railroad Committee, in the House, have had a meeting and a general expression of views. Mr. Curtis, the Chairman, favors a Northern and a Southern route, to avoid the charge of sectionalism. He thinks this proposition the one combining the most strength. Other Republicans concur, urging that such a bill would ignore the charge of sectionalism, so constantly made by Southern men.

*The Printing Corruption Investigation.*—John R. Larcombe, Mr. Wendell's foreman, testified before the Committee on Expenditures on Tuesday, and made some disclosures as to the use of printing spoils in the Pennsylvania and other elections. His evidence establishes the improper use of money by parties high in authority. Mr. Heart, Superintendent of Public Printing, testified as to the rottenness of the present system, and strongly approved the proposition for a Government Printing office.—*N. Y. Times.*

*Religious "Freedom" in Albany.*—Quite an excitement exists at Albany, N. Y., in the religious community, growing out of the conversion to Protestantism of a young Irish woman, reared a Romanist. It seems that she has been employed as a domestic in the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and having opportunity to attend the services in the Washington avenue Baptist Church, became awakened, and after a short time avowed her belief in the doctrines she had heard enunciated. This coming to the knowledge of her father, he took a pistol and called upon her at the Asylum and made an attempt to shoot her, but fortunately the pistol was not loaded. He was taken into custody, but the end was not here. On Friday evening a large crowd assembled at the church, and after the close of the services an attempt was made to take her forcibly from the care of her friends. The attempt was unsuccessful, and it was rumored that she would be baptised in the church yesterday, but a threat that if this took place the church should be sacked by a mob, determined those having charge of her to defer the ceremony.

This is a disgraceful state of things to be permitted in a civilized community, and particularly so in the capital of the State of New York.

*Cor. N. Y. Commercial.*

*National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations.*—This convocation takes place at N. Orleans on the 11th of April next. Five hundred delegates are expected to attend.

Some thirty years ago, a gentleman of this city took two old pictures on a debt of $5. They were renovated and the owner was offered $50 for them. Subsequently a larger sum was offered. Finally an old inscription on the back of one of the paintings was deciphered, and it was found that the pictures were two of Rembrandt's series of the Apostles. These paintings are to be sent to France for sale. It is said that $2000 have been offered for them here.—*New York Commercial.*

In removing the dead from the ground of the First Baptist Church, in La Grange place, Philadelphia, one coffin was opened, in which the body was found to be almost wholy petrified. It was that of a man about 40 years of age, and though it had been in the earth one hundred years, the countenance was as smooth and placid, and his white hair as perfect, as the day it was placed in its resting place.

When Bishop Leighton was one day lost in meditation in his own sequestered walk at Dunblane, a fair young widow came up to him, and told him it was ordered that he should marry her; for she had dreamed thrice that she was married to him. "Very well," replied the bishop, "whenever I shall dream that I am married to you, I will let you know, and we will be married immediately."

*Rogues set to catch Rogues.*—The detective police force of Philadelphia have been detected to be in complicity with rogues. It is said that one of the officers passed a store while two knaves were despoiling it, and received a bribe of $200 to "mind his own business."

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1860.


### LECTURE BY Mr. MULLINS.

The Second Lecture for the benefit of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Fund will be delivered at Fayetteville Hall on to-morrow Evening the 20th inst., by WILLIAM S. MULLINS, Esq.

Tickets may be had at the Bookstores, the Hotels, and at the door of the Hall.

March 19.

EQUAL TAXATION.—Having, on Thursday, by the publication of a portion of Gov. Graham's speech in the State Senate in 1854, very effectually disposed of the Democratic pretence that the Whig measure of equal taxation would violate a compromise of the Constitution, we propose now to offer a few plain matter of fact observations on the nature of that proposed measure, and its obvious equity. The following is the portion of the Whig Platform which relates to this subject:—

"WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:

"1. Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

The chief inequality, if not the only one complained of is, that lands and other subjects of taxation are assessed according to their value, whilst negroes, now the largest single species of property in the State, and the one most readily convertible into cash, pay far less than their due proportion, according to *their* value. As was shown by Gov. Graham, this concession was made to the slaveholders in 1835, as a consideration for the concession to the landholders of an exclusive representation in the State Senate. The reason for the concession no longer exists. Democracy has wrested from the landholders *their* part of the benefits of this compromise, and there is therefore no reason for continuing the unequal burden on them.

The average value of negroes between 12 and 50 years of age is at least $1000 each. Suppose one man to own ten such negroes, worth $10,000. He pays into the State treasury as tax on them, $8. His neighbor owns $10,000 worth of houses and lands, and he pays on that $20 of State taxes. Is there any reason for this inequality? Not that we can perceive. Both are equally protected in their rights, and sustained in the values of their respective species of property, by the very same government which is maintained by the common fund of taxes thus collected. Out of this common fund the Executive and Legislative and Judicial departments, and all else composing the government that protects all alike, derive their support. Without this government, to protect and secure those rights of property, neither lands nor slaves would be of value in North Carolina, except so far as every individual could maintain his rights by his own strong arm. Such being the undoubted fact, we put it to the conscience of every fair man, of every party, whether it is not equitable that those who equally receive protection, according to their respective necessities for it, should equally pay for that protection, according to their respective amounts of interest protected? Can any fair man whose property consists in negroes, really desire that his neighbor whose property consists in lands, shall pay for *his* protection in his negro property? We cannot believe it. Who will be willing that his neighbor shall justly taunt him with avoiding his share of the public burdens, and throwing them upon one who is no more able than himself to bear them, and yet is called on to pay his own and more than half of his neighbor's share? On the other hand, what freeman will tamely submit thus to pay his own and his equally rich neighbor's taxes? It ought not to be desired and it will not be submitted to.

But the case is far stronger than we have stated it above. The owner of these ten negroes, worth $10,000, is, on an average, the owner of ten others, under 12 and over 50 years of age, who are worth say $5,000; [by reference to the last census it will be seen that just about one-half of the negroes in the State are under 12 and over 50.] On $15,000 worth of property, therefore, he pays $8, whilst his neighbor, with $15,000 worth of real estate, pays $30. We know it is said that those under 12 and over 50 are exempted because they are non-productive. This everybody knows is a legal fiction. Many of those over 50 are among the most productive negroes in the State, earning to their masters from $100 to $500 a year; while it is well known and admitted, that every one of those under 12 is increasing in value at the rate of about $100 a year, and this $100 a year is just as really and truly $100 made by the owner upon this little negro as is any $100 produced by the labor of any one of his grown negroes. Now we put it to any fair man to say, whether any property that a man owns pays him better than this $100 a year of increase in the value of each one of these little negroes? And if it is thus confessedly productive property, why should it not contribute its due proportion to the payment of the public burdens? If, on the other hand, any of the old or young should be, by reason of any infirmity, a charge upon the owner, they should not only not be taxed, but a proper deduction therefor should be made from the aggregate valuation of those who are taxed.

But it is said that these little children may die without ever actually producing any thing. Very true; but that contingency enters into the estimate of their market value, which would be much higher if there could be any guaranty that they would not die. So also one's dwelling or store house or factory, may constitute the chief value of his taxable real estate. That is liable to destruction by fire, and it is as great a pecuniary misfortune thus to lose the one by fire as the other by death.

But how is it with the land? Are there not millions of acres in North Carolina, worth many millions of dollars, and regularly taxed, which do not yield the owner any profit whatever? Why should he pay a high tax on unproductive land whilst the slaveholder pays no tax on unproductive negroes—supposing that they were unproductive, which we deny?

A persistent effort is made by the Democrats to deceive people into the belief that the object of the Whigs is to devise new subjects of taxation—subjects now exempt, such as the household furniture of the "poor widow," &c. This is not only false, but it is absurd. The Legislature already has the *right* to tax such things, and if it were designed or desired to exercise that right there would be no need to call a convention to give the power. But the Legislature has *not* the right to tax negro property according to its value. That is expressly forbidden by the Constitution; and it is therefore necessary to get an amendment of the constitution to confer the right to equalize taxation between lands and negroes. When the Whigs come into power, as we hope and believe that they will, they will desire thus to equalize the taxes on all the leading subjects of taxation, but not to create new subjects unless the public necessities should demand them.

At some future time we propose to show that, as only the same amount of revenue will be required under the one system or the other, when the amount levied on negroes is increased, the amount levied on lands will be correspondingly diminished, and so in many cases a man's taxes may not in reality be materially increased or diminished. For the present we must pause for want of space.

A BOLD MAN.—The Editor of the Wilmington Journal thinks that there might be something in Gov. Graham's speech "if the facts of the case afforded any foundation upon which it could stand."! But, he adds, it is "simply absurd"!! This is decidedly cool! Gov. Graham was a prominent actor on the political stage in 1833, '34, '35, and no man was or is better informed than he as to the compromises of the amended constitution of 1835. The Editor of the Journal about that time was a small boy, we presume, and in his native land of Ireland too, we presume. *He* tells his readers, however, that Gov. Graham's facts, which were never before disputed by any one, have no foundation to stand on. The Editor takes *his* facts, like his figures, "at random." We are quite content to leave the public to judge between the reliability of Gov. Graham and the Journal.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.—The Wilmington Journal unwittingly deals a blow at itself and some papers of its own party when complaining of misrepresentations of the Democratic platform. It seems that that platform has been represented as committing the Democratic party to an equal tax on all classes of property. The Journal very naturally denounces this as a misrepresentation, and says that the platform does not propose "an unbending uniform rate," and that "some classes of property will bear easily a rate which could not be borne by other classes."

There can be no doubt that this was the meaning of the Democrats. No party will be silly enough to propose a perfectly uniform rate of taxation on every article of property. But precisely the same misrepresentation of the Whig platform has been made by the Democratic papers, the Journal among them. Yes, and it is still persisted in. With the most shameless disregard of truth it is every day said in some one or other of the Democratic papers, that the Whig platform commits the Opposition party to a tax on tin pans and eggs and poultry and beds, &c., &c., and it is even said the rejection of Mr. Turner's resolution about these small matters is proof of the truth of the assertion. But everybody who was present (including perhaps some of those who now make this bald assertion,) knows that Mr. Turner's resolution about tin pans was only rejected because it was considered too small a matter to be embraced in the platform of a great Convention of a great party. Everybody present doubtless anticipated just such a contemptible misrepresentation as has followed; but that is more easily to be borne than that the Convention should make itself and the party ridiculous.

MR. POOL AND EQUAL TAXATION.—The Wilmington Journal denies that Mr. Bledsoe's proposed plan of raising the revenue was in violation of the Constitution. Very well. Therein there is a difference of opinion between the Journal and the Observer of no sort of consequence to the public. But, supposing the Journal right, Mr. Pool is relieved of its charge of inconsistency in voting against Mr. Bledsoe's proposition and then accepting the Whig platform, quite as effectually as if we are right. What Mr. Pool and the Whigs advocate can only be attained by a change of the Constitution. What Mr. Bledsoe advocated, according to the Journal, was and is in accordance with the existing Constitution.

A LARGE STORY.—The Wilmington Journal says that Gov. Graham has held more offices than any other man in North Carolina. The Journal forgot some of its own party—Judge Saunders for instance. The manner in which Gov. Graham acquitted himself in the only three offices he ever held—unless member of the Legislature be considered an office—inducecs his friends to desire that he should fill the highest. They have perfect confidence in his capacity and unbending integrity—a confidence which is largely felt by his political opponents also.

The advocates of *ad valorem* in this State, go for a uniform rate of per centage upon all property alike, and only upon property. To carry out their idea, they would tax the stock and the implements used by the sturdy yoeman, to raise food for the subsistence of his wife and family, just as much per cent. as they would the superfluities of the wealthy or the luxuries of the self-indulgent.—*Wilmington Journal.*

It is surprising that the Wilmington Journal should make such assertions as these when they are expressly contradicted by the Whig platform published in that paper only a few days before. That platform provides for *discriminations* in favor of native products and industrial pursuits. Nor did anybody ever think of laying taxes "only upon property." There are other things now taxed, as white polls, mercantile business, &c., which will of course be taxed still. The only change proposed to be made in the Constitution is: to put negroes on an exact equality with other property.

The Raleigh Press is evidently greatly pleased to hear it rumored about Raleigh that Hon. K. Rayner is *opposed* to equal taxation. The Raleigh Press belongs to that party which has most untruthfully vilified Mr. Rayner as unsound on the "nigger" question, and ready to encourage and unite with our Northern enemies. Equal taxation, the Press says, will encourage them. Yet Mr. Rayner is opposed to equal taxation. There is evidently a *story* out.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—We have received memoranda from four more establishments, making seven in all since our proposition to notice such things editorially, viz:

No. 4. Concord Cotton Factory; steam power; J. McDonald & Son Proprietors; situated near the town of Concord, Cabarrus County. Spins annually about 600 bales of cotton; runs 1800 spindles and 37 looms; manufactures Yarn, Sheetings, Osnaburgs and Grain Bagging. Since July last have made the greater part of the Sheeting into wheat, corn and flour sacks—made on a sewing machine run by power. Last month made 24,000 yards of cloth and 7,500 lbs. of yarn. One-third additional machinery is being added. This is believed to be the only steam-propelled Cotton Factory in the State.

No. 5. A manufactory of Tress Hoops for Spirit barrels, or other kinds of bbls.; at Franklinsville, Randolph county, by R. F. Trogdon. These are stated to be as good if not better than any Northern hoop, of which there are a great many bought in the South. Mr. T. will deliver all work ordered from him.

No. 6. The South Union Wool Factory, near Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C. owned by Mr. John Shortridge, a practical Spinner, has been in operation about eight years. Its principal products are Woolen Kerseys, Flannels, and Twills. Six looms in operation; manufactures fifty or sixty thousand yards of Kerseys a year. Most of the wool used is raised in this State, purchased in Fayetteville or from the farmers of Richmond and the adjoining counties, though the proprietor has frequently to buy in New York. The Kerseys are sold in New York from January to July (seven months.) For the remaining five months all that can be made are sold at the Factory. Mr. S. writes us:

"I have no cause to complain for want of patronage; on the contrary I have been sustained liberally, by orders for my Woolen Kerseys from citizens of both North and South Carolina, and the demand still increases. To sum up the whole matter: I have given the manufacturing of coarse Woolen Kerseys at the *South*, a fair trial, and can say for the information of those who may wish to improve some of their fine mill privileges, by erecting manufactories on them, that I can buy my Wool in New York, and sell my goods there, and make as much clear cash as anything else that I could invest in. I will warrant my Kerseys to be as good as any of the same quality and price, made North or South. I shall have samples on exhibition at the Cumberland and Richmond County Agricultural Fairs; and will be glad to meet any of our manufacturers and compete with them for the *premium*."

No. 7. Saxapahaw Cotton Factory, Alamance county; J. Newlin & Sons, proprietors; consumes upwards of 500 bales of cotton; made last year 108,890 lbs. of Cotton Yarn, and 158,100 yards of Sheeting and Drills; besides smaller quantities of plain and twilled Linseys, bed-cords, plow-lines, well-ropes, seine twine, coarse sewing thread, stocking thread, wrapping twines, carpet warp and filling, batting for quilts and mattresses.

RAILROADS AND POLITICS.—We have often had occasion to complain of the political character given to the North Carolina Railroad ever since the Democrats have been in power. Though nearly nine-tenths of the individual stock was subscribed by Whigs, they have been carefully excluded from a voice in its management. We see now a new instance of the same spirit in another direction. Asa A. Brown, Esq., chairman of the New Hanover meeting which appointed Delegates to the Opposition Convention at Raleigh, applied to the officers of the Wilmington & Weldon road to know if the Delegates could pass at half price, (a very general arrangement for Conventions of all kinds.) He was informed that they could not—that the rule of the road allowing persons attending Conventions to travel on it at half rates, expressly excepted those of a *political* character. The Whig Delegates accordingly paid full fare, each way.

But the Delegates from New Hanover to the Democratic Convention, two weeks later, had *free* return tickets given to them at Goldsborough. Such conduct needs no comment.

THE CANDIDATES AND THE COAL FIELDS ROAD.—The Standard copies, and prefaces with some remarks of its own eulogising Gov. Ellis, the lamentations of the Wilmington Journal over Mr. Pool's votes on our Railroad bill. As to Mr. Pool, we refer the Standard to our reply to the Journal in the last Observer. As to Gov. Ellis and his boasted friendship for our Railroad, we will merely say that some observation of his course has induced the opinion that with a single exception (not necessary to mention) he is *friend* to nothing and nobody. And as to the parties represented by these gentlemen, if thanks are due to any party for the passage of the bill in question, they are due to Mr. Pool's, not to Gov. Ellis's. We have published an analysis of the vote, and may do so again if necessary.

The Editor of the Standard speaks of his own friendliness to the Road. We do not doubt *that*. All our information and observation have convinced us that he was and is its firm friend, as he has been and is the firm friend of other great State interests. Whilst thus giving credit to the Standard, as we have done to others, really the friends of the Road, we repeat that if we had been members of the Legislature we should have voted against the bill. It was not satisfactory to any one here having any interest at stake either in Fayetteville or the Road. It was accepted as a supposed dire necessity. But few of the stockholders would vote for its acceptance even in that view—so few, that the Editors of this paper, who have always believed that Fayetteville alone could and ought to build the road and who held themselves ready to back their votes against accepting the bill, cast of their own stock one-tenth of the individual votes given on the question. The bill bound us hand and foot, and thus disabled, placed us within the grasp of the State and in the power of the bitterest foes to Fayetteville and the Road. In return it *loaned*, on hard conditions, and on excellent security, a sum of money not sufficient *to lay the track* of the road to the Coal Fields. Well can we understand why Mr. Pool's vote should distress the Wilmington Journal. It does not trouble us.

MR. GILMER.—We are surprised to see in the last Standard an assertion that "Mr. Gilmer never did vote for any Democrat" for Speaker. We have heretofore corrected this mistake when made in another Democratic paper. Mr. Gilmer did vote for Mr. Clemens, a Virginia Democrat, the only Democrat who voted for him.

The Raleigh Democratic Press sets itself up for "a teacher," and has kindly taken the Observer in hand as "a pupil." Well, we believe that *something* may be learned from even the least informed; wherefore we may be thankful to our self-constituted teacher, who shows us, by example if not by precept, how ridiculous a man looks in an office for which he is not qualified.

APTLY NAMED.—In *Dark* County, Ohio, there is a Postoffice called *Republican*.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on Wednesday, the Military Academy Appropriation Bill was passed, with Mr. Wigfall's amendment making an appropriation for the employment of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the protection of the Texas frontier.

On Thursday nothing of interest; and on Friday private bills were acted on.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Nelson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the U. S. and other places, and to disapprove and annul certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of Utah. It provides that the crime of polygamy committed in any Territory shall be punishable by a fine of $500, and imprisonment for not less than two nor more than five years. The slavery question was discussed during most of the session by Messrs. Curry of Ala., Vance, and two or three Republicans.

On Thursday, the Consular and Indian appropriation bills were passed, and most of the day then occupied in discussing changes of the rules. The discussion was renewed on Friday.

Both Houses adjourned to this day.

A SAD EXPOSURE.—The standard of morality amongst the professional politicians of the present generation is very decidedly low and bad. Now and then there comes an exposure which illustrates this truth, and which ought to serve as a warning, though it does not appear to be very effective in that way.

Benj. R. Peck, Treasurer of the State of Maine for three years past, having been detected in using the State funds in speculations, and in loans to his bondsmen and others, so as to eke out his salary of $1600 a year by means of interest on the public funds thus loaned, has just made a confession, in which he is said to "display less of sorrow and contrition for his breach of the moral law, than annoyance and mortification at the exposure and effects of his malfeasance." Some of the borrowers paid him and some did not; one speculation in Canada cost him $30,000 to $40,000; and his own personal expenses for the last year were $16,680. Upon a salary of $1600 a year he spent $16,680! The expenses of 1859 were as follows: "Contributions to benevolent, political, and other objects, $260; paid on my house, $2,000; expenses of living, above salary, $1,500; repairs on house and furniture, $2,000; interest, exchange, and travelling expenses, $6,000; horses and carriages, $4,600—making $16,680." Is it any wonder that in all these ways he managed in three years to swindle the State out of $130,084 24? And he a Minister of the Gospel too! One of his principal borrowers is Daniel E. Somes, a present Republican member of Congress, who owes $10,700, which he borrowed, knowing that it was not Peck's but the State's money. Somes, though received as Peck's security on his official bond, is hopelessly insolvent. This is an attractive picture, surely, of political life, and the actual possession of offices which so many covet, who think their fortunes would be made if they could only get to be Treasurer, or Congressman, or some other officer, whose emoluments, in nine cases out of ten, do not pay the expenses they almost necessarily entail.

The lesson from all this ought not to pass unheeded. Men may well pray not to be led into the temptations of public office; and may well content themselves in the private station, and in the honest labor which requires no such humiliating confessions.

EXTORTION.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal states that a gentleman of that city, expecting to be present at the Charleston Convention next month, applied for accommodations and has been advised that a parlor and bed room would cost him $75 per diem, and that they would have to be taken, at that rent, several days in advance of the Convention. The Journal thinks this sheer robbery, abominable extortion, mean, grasping, swindling imposition, altogether unlike the South, and which will not be borne. The Delegates will charter steamers, and carry their provisions with them; or the Executive Committee will change the place of meeting of the Convention.

This is rather inhospitable treatment of Democrats by the Democratic city of Charleston. We will not say it is "dog eat dog," but it does appear to be Democrat gouging Democrat.

HIGH RENTS.—Genin, the hatter, occupied two stores under the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, for which he paid $18,600 a year. No wonder he has failed.

Some marble stores, 20 feet wide by 100 deep, just completed opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, rent for $12,000 each.

A GOOD SIGN.—There have been two abolition papers published in Washington city for a number of years past. One has just been discontinued, and the proprietor of the other gives notice that it will be discontinued after this week, for want of sufficient patronage.

SOUTH CAROLINA MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of this institution took place at Charleston on the 10th inst. There had been 248 students, of whom 119 received the Degree of M. D. Of these the following from North Carolina: Pleasant A. Hay, W. H. Murdoch, John R. Moss, and J. B. Winston.

*More Doctors.*—At the University of Pa.:—*From North Carolina.*—J. B. Clark, J. Commander, Jr., James H. Darden, Wm. A. Dunn, Henry H. Harris, M. D. Kimbrough, Jno. M. Lawing, Joel B. Lewis, William McClenahan, James W. McGee, Gilbert M. Morrison, Pleasanton S. Petway, Jas. D. Puryear, Joseph S. Richardson, N. M. Scales, Lawrence Stewart, Wm. T. Sutton, Jr., Wilson S. Temple, Willis M. Terrell, T. R. Wilson—21.

*The Nicaraguan Treaty.*—The Senate, in executive session on Friday, defeated the Nicaraguan treaty by a vote of thirty-one to twenty.

### MARRIED,

Near Buffalo, on the 8th inst., by D. B. McIver, Esq. Mr. ROB'T DUNN to Miss ELIZABETH A. C. WICKER, daughter of D. W. Wicker, Esq.

### DIED,

At New York, on Saturday, March 10, COLDEN MURRAY, infant son of Peter and Annabella Mallett, aged 9 months and 17 days.

In Lexington, on the 4th instant, LIZZIE ESTELLE, infant daughter of Hon. J. M. and Mrs. L. L. Leach, aged 2 years.

Near High Point, Guilford county, on the 6th instant, JOSHUA HEDGECOCK, Sen., aged about 82 years.

At Dumas's Store, in Richmond county, on Sunday the 11th inst., Mr. CLINTON LISK.

THE LAST OF HARPER'S FERRY.

*Execution of Stevens and Hazlett.*—Charlestown was thronged with visitors on Friday, and great excitement prevailed in view of the execution of the last of the Harper's Ferry convicts, Stevens and Hazlett. There were several military companies present, and everything was conducted with the most perfect system. The prisoners were hung at twelve o'clock, on the scaffold upon which Brown and his other comrades were swung. Both appeared resigned to their fate. Stevens died very hard; Hazlett without a struggle. The prisoners declined all attention from the ministry, and there were no religious ceremonies. Both were spiritualists.

*The Disturbance in Texas.*—The following is a telegraphic despatch received by the Adjutant General of the army from Brevet Colonel Harvey Brown, U. S. Army, inspector of artillery, who has just returned from an inspection tour in Texas:

NEW ORLEANS, March 13, 1860.

I left Brownsville on the 8th instant. All was quiet on the frontier. The disturbances were believed to be over, and Cortinas to have given up the contest, and to have retired into the interior of Mexico. Major Heintzelman has officially reported the war to be ended.

To Col. S. COOPER. HARVEY BROWN.

*Later from California.*—The Overland mail, from San Francisco, on the 24th, arrived at St. Louis on Friday.

The Republican State Convention elected delegates to the Chicago Convention, a majority of whom, it is understood, are in favor of Seward.

Great excitement prevailed in consequence of the newly discovered mines.

*Later from Mexico.*—The *Star of the West* arrived at New Orleans on Friday. Three American ships of war were before Vera Cruz to protect American citizens, in event of an attack by Miramon. The U. S. sloop of war *Preble* arrived there on the 1st. Nearly all non-combatants had left the city.

*The Charleston Convention.*—Gentlemen were in Washington on Friday from Baltimore, urging the claims of Baltimore for holding the Democratic Convention. They state that the hotel keepers have agreed not to raise their rates. The feeling is running pretty high against the Charleston hotel men and it is not unlikely that the National Committee will meet to consider the removal of the Convention to some other city. Richmond, Va., is favored of by a large number of delegates.

*A Southern Conference.*—An adjourned meeting of the Congressmen of Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi, was held in Washington on Friday, in reference to the subject of a Southern Conference; and it is understood that a majority were in favor that the Governor of S. C. be advised to call a meeting of the Legislature to provide delegates from that State.

*Wilmington and Charlotte Road.*—Among the arrivals of produce this morning, we notice 26 barrels spirits turpentine *brought* by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. This is the first arrival, and marks the opening up a new trade. The road is rapidly working its way into a section from which much valuable trade may be expected.—*Wilmington Journal.*

*M. E. Church, South.*—The increase of members during the past year has been 21,852, making the total membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 721,023. There has been an increase in all the Conferences except two. The Georgia and the Mississippi Conferences are reported to have a few hundred members less than they had a year ago.—*N. C. Advocate.*

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON, | 12 a 14 | American | 5½ a 6 |
| BEESWAX, | 28 a 30 | English | 4 a 4½ |
| CANDLES, F. F. | 18 a | LARD. | 12½ a 14 |
| Adamantine | 25 a 30 | LEAD, | 8½ a |
| Sperm | 45 a 55 | MOLASSES— | |
| COFFEE—Rio | 14½ a 15 | Cuba | 28 a 33 |
| Laguira | 15 a 16 | N. Orleans | 50 a 00 |
| Java | 18 a 20 | NAILS, | 4½ a 5 |
| COTTON— | | OIL—Linseed | 1 00 a 0 00 |
| Fair to good | 10½ a 00 | Tanner's | 70 a 1 00 |
| Ordin. to mid. | 9½ a 10 | SALT— | |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | Liv. Sack | 1 25 a 1 30 |
| Gunny | 16 a 18 | Alum | 50 a 0 00 |
| Dundee | 18 a 20 | FLAXSEED, | 1 00 a 1 15 |
| COTTON YARN— | | SHOT— | |
| No. 5 to 10 | 105 a | Com. pr. bag | 2 00 |
| DOMESTIC GOODS— | | Buck | 2 12½ |
| Bro. Sheetings | 8 a 9 | SPIRITS— | |
| Osnaburgs | 10½ a 11½ | P. Brandy | 1 25 a 1 30 |
| FEATHERS, | 45 a 50 | N. C. Apple | 75 a 0 80 |
| FLOUR— | | Northern do. | 70 a 0 75 |
| Family | 6 50 a | N. C. Whiskey | 50 a 0 55 |
| Super. | 6 25 a | Northern do. | 35 a 0 40 |
| Fine | 6 00 a | SUGARS— | |
| Scratched | 5 75 a | Loaf | 13 a 13½ |
| GRAIN— | | Crushed | 12 a 13 |
| Corn | 1 10 a 1 15 | Coffee | 10½ a 11 |
| Wheat | 1 00 a 1 15 | Porto Rico | 9½ a 10 |
| Rye | 1 15 a 1 25 | New Orleans | 8½ a 9½ |
| Oats | 75 a 90 | TALLOW, | 10 a 00 |
| Peas | 1 00 a 1 10 | WOOL, | 19 a 20 |
| HIDES—Dry | 12½ a 14 | TURPENTINE— | |
| Green | 5 a 6 | Yellow dip | 2 25 a 0 00 |
| IRON— | | Virgin | 1 66 a 0 00 |
| Swedes, com. bar | 6 a 6½ | Hard | 1 15 a 0 00 |
| Ditto, wide | 7 a 7½ | Spirits | 41 a 41½ |

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change. N. C. hog round sells readily at 12½ to 13; Western Sides at 12½; Shoulders at 10½.

Cotton—Receipts light; shippers refusing to buy at present prices.

Flour—Has a declining tendency.

Spirits—Peach Brandy in demand at quotations.

Fish—The market is well supplied. We note sales of No. 3 Mackerel $9 to $12; No. 1 $19 to $21. Mullets $7 to $7 50. Herring $4 50 to $5. Shad, hf bbls. $7 to $7 50. Whitefish, do. $7 to $7 50. Salmon, kits $3 to $3 25. No. 1 Mackerel, do. $3 to $3 25.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 17, 1860.

Turpentine, yellow 2 75, virgin 2 20, hard 1 60. Spirits 43½. Rosin, common 1 17½. Tar 1 90. Cotton, low middling 10. Corn 82 to 85.

Last sales of No. 1 Rosin 1 40. No. 2, 1 20. Bacon 13. Flour, fine 6 37½, super 6 62½, family 6 87½. Middling to strict do. Cotton 10½ to 10½. Hay 1 30. Timber $5 to $10.

At New York, Cotton dull at 11½ for middling uplands. Southern Flour 6 10 to 6 25. Spirits dull at 48 to 48½. Rosin firm at 1 65 to 1 70.

### COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 17.—St'r Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for Joseph Utley, J A Pemberton, E N Moffitt, Dr J Newlin, Geo Brandt, Errant & Wilson, W H Carver, A A McKethan, Brower & Macon, J C Thompson, A H Marsh & Son, J M Worth & Son, R Marsh & Gorrell, Rockfish Co, C T Haigh & Son, R Jones, J M Vann, M A Baker, Brown & Headen, Benj Moffitt, W N Tillinghast, E F Moore, Danl McNatt, W Overby, J N Smith, G W Lawrence, N R Bryan, Waterhouse & Bows, W Draughon, James Council, Jas Smith, G W Harris, J A Craven, J W Welsh, Jos Otterburg, A J Woodward, A Johnson, Jr, Goldston & Fuller, Bostwick & Moffitt, H & E J Lilly, W M & J Cameron, D & W McLaurin, Stedman & Horne, S J Hinsdale & Co, J H Cornelius, J A Worth, Jos Newlin.


### Turpentine Land for Sale.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, I shall offer for sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 9th day of April next, a tract of LAND in said county, 578 acres, on the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, adjoining the lands of Dan'l Kelly, Hugh Leach, John Ferguson and others. It being the land lately owned and occupied by Lochart Fry, Sen., dec'd.

Terms six months credit, with bond and security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
By C. DOWD, Deputy.

March 13, 1860. 1*3t

### IMPORTANT SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an Attachment levied, I will sell, at Auction, for Cash, at the Store lately occupied by George W. Sperling, all the

**STOCK OF GOODS,**

WARES, MERCHANDISE,

***AND FURNITURE,***

In said Store; also the **GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISE** in Warehouse lately occupied by said Sperling, consisting probably of

**THE LARGEST STOCK OF**

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

**Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Fine Wines, Liquors, &c.**

ever offered in this market.

☞ Country Merchants will do well to attend, as a large part of the Goods are in original packages.

The above Sale will commence on the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff

March 16. 1-ts

### FINE POCKET CUTLERY.

We have added to our Splendid Stock of

***SPRING GOODS,***

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

FINE POCKET CUTLERY,

Of the Celebrated Sheffield (England) Make.

These Knives are made of the best steel, and are from the Manufactories of

C. CROOKES & CO.
GEO. WOSTENHOLM & SONS.
JOS. RODGERS & SONS.,

And other well known and reliable makers.

Any Gentleman in want of a

**TRULY GOOD KNIFE,**

Should not fail of selecting from our assortment.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

March 17. 1-2t

### JUST OPENED

**At No. 14 and 16 HAY STREET,**

A very select and elegant lot of

**Black and Colored Dress Silks,**

LAWNS, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS,

***Prints, Shirtings,***

Together with a fine assortment of

Bonnets, Flats, French Artificials, Ruches, and Hoop Skirts, of all kinds.

The public will please call to examine these Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. BRANDT,
No. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 19, 1860. 1-itf

### 500 PATTERNS

OF LAWN DRESSES in beautiful designs, to be had cheap at GEO. BRANDT'S,
No. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 19, 1860. 1-itf

**One Case Umbrellas just Opened.**

SCOTCH GINGHAM, Black, Blue and Green, Ladies' and Gent's Silk do., Children's do. All the qualities cheap at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

March 19. 1t

**We hereby forewarn** any one from trading for a Note made by Daniel Campbell and P. M. Campbell, for One Hundred and Thirty-Five Dollars, dated 11th Feb'y 1860, payable one day after date to Z. A. Burroughs and witnessed by Labon Ellis, as we are determined not to pay it, not having received value therefor.

DANIEL CAMPBELL.
P. M. CAMPBELL.

March 17. 1*3tpd

### FOR SALE.

228 ACRES of GOOD FARMING LAND on Shoe Heel, known as the "Nicholson Place," within two miles of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

JOHN L. FAIRLY.

Laurinburgh, March 16. 1*4t

JOHN R. LONDON, of Wilmington, N. C. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., of Raleigh, N. C.

### LONDON & BRYAN,

***Commission Merchants,***

**No. 32 India Street,**

***BOSTON.***

☞ CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED. ☜

REFER TO

R. P. BUXTON, Esq., H. C. LUCAS, Cash'r, Fayetteville; Gov. ELLIS, Raleigh, DE ROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington; WATSON & MEARES, N. Y.; MCPHEETERS & GRISELIN, Norfolk.

March 17, 1860. 1-3mpd

### Godey's Lady's Book for April.

March 19. E. J. HALE & SON.


### NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity.—Jan'y Special Term, 1860.

Petition for the sale of Land.

Angus McLeod, John McLeod, and others, Heirs at Law of John McLeod, dec'd, complainants,

AGAINST

William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and the Minor Heirs of Alexander McLeod, to-wit: Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, Defendants, and also Heirs at Law of John McLeod, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next regular Term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition in this cause filed for the sale of land on Beaver Dam Creek, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the petition set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk & Master in Equity for said County, at Office, this 12th March A. D. 1860.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

March 17, 1860. 1*6w


### FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 36 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ½ ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.

These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. price adding expenses.

The Scales described above, always for sale by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-16m

### A. E. HALL,

**Forwarding and Commission Merchant,**

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.

Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

### Molasses! Molasses!!

I WILL buy Molasses free of commission. Send your orders to A. E. HALL,
10 North Water Street.

Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-3m

## THE COPPER TOE!

### A NEW ERA IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY!

IT IS well known that Children and Youth usually wear out their Boots and Shoes at the toe, in a few weeks—sometimes in a few days. Buy them with

**Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tips,**

and you will save *Two-Thirds* of the expense of supplying your children with shoes.

This invention enables us to offer to the public Boots and Shoes, that

NEVER WEAR OUT AT THE TOES.

We have hundreds of Testimonials from Parents who have bought them, showing that on the average, *one pair of Shoes with the Tips*, will for children, *wear as long as THREE PAIR WITHOUT*, and for Misses, Boys and Youths, they will **wear at least twice as long,** while

THE COST IS BUT A TRIFLE MORE.

This statement is made with entire confidence in its strict truth, as it is based on a careful examination of the *Facts*, in an experience of more than two years, which has *Proved* that these *Copper toed Shoes* have, on an average, worn at least *three times* as long as the old style, and as the cost is but a *Trifle more*, the importance of this invention to all having little feet to protect, will at once be seen.

This invention is also important as a protection against the cutting of the *Prairie Grasses*, also for *Miners'* and *Plantation* use, and all occupations where the toes of the Boots or Shoes are particularly liable to be cut or worn.

CHASE, McKINNEY & MOORE,
**Owners of the Patent.**

FOR SALE BY THE DEALERS GENERALLY.
February 17. 98-*3mos

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DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

***Dry Goods Merchants.***

**80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.**

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

**WAMSUTTA PRINTS,**

ALSO THE

**AMOSKEAG,**

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

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## RICHARDSON'S
## IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

**J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,**

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 86 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

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## GLUE.

2000 BBLS. assorted qualities. Superior lots for Distillers' use, constantly on hand and for sale by E. W. & F. W. LEGGETT,
301 Pearl st., New York.
Dec'r 28, 1859. 79*3m

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## DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 85*3m

B. F. RINALDI having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods.

B. F. R.
Jan'y 2, 1860.

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## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1860.

Jesse A. Baldwin, Adm'r of Wiley H. Covington, dec'd, vs. Isaac M. Covington, et al.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six consecutive weeks, notifying Isaac M. Covington, Elizabeth Covington, W. W. Covington, Harriet Covington, Noah Pate and wife Mary Jane, and Rebecca Covington, that they personally be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in Jan'y A. D. 1860.
L. H. WEBB, Clk.
March 1, 1860. 97*6w

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## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1860.

William Long vs. James L. Freeman.
Original Attachment—Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not within the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot reach him: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at Rockingham, the 3d Monday in April next, and replevy, or the Justice's judgment will be made absolute and final and an order issued for the sale of the land levied on.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in the Town of Rockingham, the 3d Monday in January, A. D. 1860.
L. H. WEBB, Clk.
March 1, 1860. 97*6w

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### Strayed or Stolen.

LEFT my Stable, on Thursday last the 16th inst., a SORREL MARE, about six years old, no marks recollected. This Mare was bought by me from Eleazer Cox, of Randolph County, I think, on the 31st ult. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received.
Feb. 20, 1860. ROBT. MITCHELL. 93-tf

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### An Agency for the Sale of
## WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.
July 23, 1859. 34*1y

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## STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS.
**ROWAN STREET.**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.
Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

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## SADDLE AND HARNESS
## FACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1860. 81-6m

Persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and settle, as I must have money.

---

### To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

**The Improved Turpentine Still.**

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A. BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

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### Turpentine Stills for Sale.

2 10 barrel, one 15 barrel, one 20 barrel, one 45 barrel; the above Stills all in good order. Will be sold on the most favorable terms, by

M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

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### Guns! Guns!! Guns!!!
**M. A. BAKER, Gun & Rifle Manufacturer.**

GUNS repaired at the shortest notice and for a small charge.

800 double and single barrel shot Guns for sale low
1000 Repeating Pistols of all the different makers now in the United States, for sale low.

Call at M. A. BAKER'S and see for yourselves.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

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## WM. CARTER & SON,
**Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers**
OF ALL KINDS OF
***Leather, Saddles and Harness,***

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 96-

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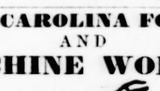
## NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY
AND
## MACHINE WORKS!



**FRERCKS & RAEDER,**
SUCCESSORS TO
N. BOYDEN & SON,

WILL CONTINUE to manufacture and keep on hand all

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Made heretofore. A full assortment of

| | |
|---|---|
| Plows, | Cultivators, |
| Corn-Shellers, | Straw and Feed-Cutters, |
| Horse-Powers, | Seed-Sowers, |
| Threshers, | Cider and Sugar Mills, |
| Thresher and Separators. | They also manufacture |

SHAFTING AND MACHINERY

For Grist Mills, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, &c., &c.,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

FORGINGS and FINISHED WORK of every description made to order, and warranted in every respect. Repairs of every description of Machinery done at short notice.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 83-3m

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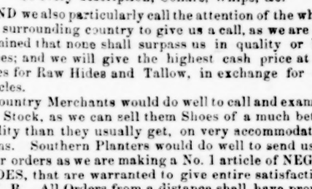


**Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,**

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd.

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***The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!***

## A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

**Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,**

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

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## J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

**FURNITURE**

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

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## Marble Factory,

## By GEO. LAUDER,
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
**Fayetteville, N. C.**
Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

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Dr. Bronson having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years practice—as a last resort, conceived the idea of ANALYZING THE BLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this 'BLOOD FOOD,' from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints of a consumptive tendency, Cough, Cold, Head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite or Pain in the Side, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are suffering from Nervous Debility, or your sleep is broken and disturbed, if your Spirits are Depressed, or your Organs Relaxed, you will find in this an unfailing remedy, by commencing with ten drops. If your Liver is torpid or diseased in any manner whatever, one or two bottles will be sure to invigorate, and bring it into lively and healthy action. In the most inveterate cases of Dyspepsia, the patient can here find the most efficient and grateful relief. A benefit is always experienced after taking only one bottle. In Male or Female Complaints and Weaknesses, the sufferer, after trying other remedies in vain, may rest assured, that a certain cure will result from the use of two or three bottles. The "BLOOD FOOD" is effectual in all cases of Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and other like complaints. Pale and emaciated children and adults are immediately benefitted by its use. It gives strength to the body, and color and beauty to the skin. Physicians of all schools are using it with wonderful success. For full directions, see circulars. Price $1 per bottle.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

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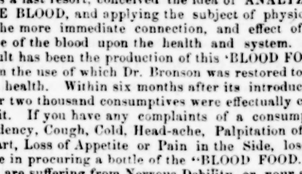


Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists,
No. 36 Maiden Lane, New York,
by JAS. N. SMITH, Fayetteville, N. C.
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

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## GUANO.

50 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by JOS. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 30, 1860. 88tf

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***To Rail Road Contractors!***
—JUST RECEIVED—
**100 WHEELBARROWS,**
light and strong, for the Rail Road. For sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 29, 1859. 800tf

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## SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.
## A. S. BARNES & BURR,
51 and 53 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK,
AND E. J. HALE & SON, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
PUBLISHERS OF THE
**National Series of Standard School Books.**

THESE works are prepared by the best educators in the country, and designed with special reference to the thorough Education of the Youth of our land. Great care has been taken to exclude sectional or sectarian matter, so that the series is regarded as truly the NATIONAL SCHOOL SERIES. The favor which these books have received from all parts of the United States, warrants the Publishers in calling upon their friends to examine each of the works comprising this series (provided they have not already done so,) with a view of making them their STANDARD TEXT BOOKS. The following is a part of the series:

**The National Series of Arithmetics and Mathematics,** By Prof. CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D., formerly of the United States Military Academy, and now of Columbia College. (The standard of New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, Buffalo, Rochester, Milwaukee, and other large cities.)

**The National Series of Geographies,** By JAMES MONTEITH and FRANCIS MCNALLY. (The standard of New Orleans, New York, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Newark, Brooklyn, and other cities.)

**The National Series of School Histories.** By EMMA WILLARD and JAMES MONTEITH. (Daniel Webster said of Mrs. Willard's History of the United States: "I keep it near me as a valuable book of reference, accurate in facts and dates." It was also highly recommended by Henry Clay, and many other of our most illustrious Statesmen and Educators.)

**The National Series of School Readers and Spellers.** By RICHARD G. PARKER and JAMES M. WATSON. Recommended wherever they are known as the most beautiful and the most practical Readers and Spellers ever published.

**The National Series of English Grammar,** Illustrated with Diagrams. By S. W. CLARK. Clark's method of teaching this hitherto dry subject makes it one of the most interesting studies in the language.

High School Literature. By MONMONIER & MCJILTON, of Baltimore.
Brookfield's First Book in Composition. For Beginners. 40c.
W. W. Smith's Orthographical Books. 4 Nos.
Northend's Little Orator, National Orator, and Entertaining Dialogues. Prices, 30c., 75c. and 75c.
Kame's Elements of Criticism, with Additions By BOYD. $1 00.
Day's Art of Rhetoric. 75c.
Boyd's Elements of Logic. 75c.
Darby's (of Alabama) Botany of the Southern States. $1 50.
Brooks' (of Baltimore) Greek and Latin Classics, 8 volumes.
Wiley & Hubbard's North Carolina Readers. 3 Nos.
Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy. $1 00.
Porter's Principles of Chemistry. $1 00.
Norton & Porter's First Book of Science. $1 00.
Brooks' (of Baltimore) School Teacher's Register. 50c.
Brooks' (of Baltimore) Manual of Devotion for Schools. 38c.
McIntyre's (of Balt. High School) Astronomy and Globes. 75c.
Page's Elements of Geology. 75c.
Chambers' Elements of Zoology. $1 00.
Smith & Martin's System of Book-keeping & Blanks. 75c. ea.
Bartlett's (of West Point) College Course of Philosophy.
Church's (of West Point) Calculus and Analytical Geometry.
Courtenay's (of Virginia) Elements of Calculus. $2 50 per copy.
Hackley's (of Columbia College) Trigonometry. $2 00.
W. G. Peck's (of Columbia Col.) Elements of Mechanics. $1 50.
Hanna's Bible History for Schools. $1 00.
Beers' Complete System of Penmanship. 9 Nos., at 10c. each.
Dwight's Modern Philology. $1 75.

And many other valuable works, among which might be mentioned

**The School Teachers' Library,** in Ten Volumes. Designed to aid the Teacher in his Professional duties.

Please send to A. S. BARNES & BURR, New York, for their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of all their publications, which shall be sent free of Postage.
March 1860. 97-4m

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## Floral College.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on the 2d Wednesday in Jan'y next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Dec'r 20 77-

---

## JONESVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS,
**Male and Female.**

Rev. WM. L. VANEATON, A. M., Principal.
DANIEL L. CLAY, Assistant.
Miss LUCY J. ARMFIELD, in charge of the Female Department.
Miss ROCINDA J. DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Music Department.
Miss SARAH DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Painting Class.

THE 31st Session of these prosperous and growing Schools opened the 1st Wednesday in January, with all the departments of instruction filled with efficient and experienced teachers.

Our buildings are large, commodious and well furnished with Apparatus, Globes, Maps, &c., situated in a beautiful grove, at a suitable distance apart.

COST, PER SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, including every thing except candles, | $6 and $7 |
| English branches, | $10 and $12 |
| Latin, Greek and advanced Mathematics, | $15 |
| Music, | $20 |
| Painting, in oil, | $10 |
| Contingent fee. | $1 |

For further particulars address the Principal, (and Catalogues will be sent,) at Jonesville, Yadkin Co., N. C.
Jany 20, 1860. 85-3m

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## NEW STOCK
OF
## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are just receiving our new stock of

**Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.**

E. J. HALE & SON
Oct'r 6, 1859

---

### SEED OATS!

RECEIVING, 750 bushels Pennsylvania WHITE OATS, choice.

Receiving, 2014 bushels CANADA BLACK OATS, weighing 38 lbs. to the bushel, very choice.

To arrive, 500 bushels CANADA WHITE OATS, extra.

To arrive per Rail Road, 400 bushels N. C. BLACK OATS, superior.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14, 1860. 92-1m

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### CORN AND MEAL.

Constantly on hand, a good supply of

**CORN & MEAL,**

of best quality, for our country friends.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14, 1860. 92-1m

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**Webster's Elementary Spelling Book,** for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

---

## FRENCH STRANGE,
**Attorney at Law,**
**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

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## WM. McL. McKAY,
**Attorney at Law,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

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## LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

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## H. W. HORNE,
***ATTORNEY AT LAW,***

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.
June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

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## JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

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## P. J. SINCLAIR,
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

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## A. J. HALE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
**Asheborough, N. C.,**
(OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.)

WILL practice his profession in Randolph and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Jan'y 20, 1860. 85tf

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## A. D. McLEAN,
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

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## RORY McNAIR,
***Attorney and Counsellor at Law,***
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

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## JOHN P. FULLER,
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
**Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.**

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

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## R. M. ORRELL,
**TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.**

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

---

## OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

**Commission and Forwarding Business,**

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store.

JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

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## Wm. H. TURLINGTON,
**Commission Merchant,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

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GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

## HARRISS & HOWELL,
**Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

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## ROBERT H. COWAN,
***General Commission Merchant,***
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs
Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

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## T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
**Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

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W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARE.

## ALLEN & CLARK,
**Commission Merchants,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.**

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.
Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

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## JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
**COMMISSION**
AND
**Forwarding Merchant,**
***Wilmington, N. C.***

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

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## H. GRAHAM,
***COMMISSION MERCHANT,***
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.
June 28. 25tf

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☞ **The Eclectic Magazine for** MARCH. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

---

## IMPORTATION FOR 1860.
## W. MACINTYRE
—HAS RECEIVED—

Superfine Cloths;
Best Doe-skin Cassimere. (black;)
Fancy Cassimeres; All-wool Tweeds;
Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans;
Plain and Corded French Drap-d'ete,
Silk Velvets; black Satin Vesting;
White and colored Linen Drilling;
Gauze Flannels; Canton Flannels.

**Just to hand,**

☞ An invoice of BONNETS, RIBBONS, RUCHES, FRENCH ARTIFICIALS, WREATHS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c

Fayetteville, March 5, 1860. 97-6w

---

## NO MERCHANT

Visiting Baltimore, should fail to examine the extensive stock of

**Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.**

offered for sale by

**FRED. FICKEY & SONS, 250 Baltimore St.**

It is one of the most extensive in this country, and the proprietors are determined to compete with Northern stocks in Northern Cities

March 7. 98-3mos

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## NEW BOOKS.

THE RIVALS, by Jere. Clemens; Art Recreations; The Right Word in the right place; Fisher's River, (N. C.) by "Skitz;" Sword and Gown; Wild Sports of the South; Leisure Moments of Miss M. A. Bulwer; Footfalls on the Boundaries of another World, by Dale Owen; the Man in Black, by James; Evelyn Preston, &c., &c.

Also, further supplies of Webster's Pictorial, unabridged; Wood's Practice; U. S. Dispensatory; Preston's Interest Tables; Inquire Within; School Books.
March 5. E. J. HALE & SON

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of the late Adaline A. Bowbank, at March Term 1860, of Cumberland County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against said Estate to present them for payment in the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Adm'r.
March 10. 97-6w

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## *Spring Goods,* 1860.
## H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a very large and well selected Stock of

**Seasonable Dry Goods, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing**

Which will be offered at Wholesale exclusively, at the lowest Market prices for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

COTTON YARNS and SHEETINGS generally on hand at Manufacturers' prices.
Fayetteville, March 3 1860. 97*6t

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## Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved

**Thresher and Winnower,**

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y.

These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:

Railway Chain Horse Power,
Lever, (superior,)
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower,

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.

Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot. All the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added.

Address,
J. B. TROY, Troy's Store
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville
Feb'y 25, 1860. 95*4m

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## DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF McRIMMON & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in the liquidation of its business. The business will be continued by MICHAEL SMITH, at the old Stand No 3 Green St., where a choice selection of Hats, Caps, &c., will always be found.

A. McRIMMON. MICHAEL SMITH

In consequence of the above dissolution, it becomes necessary for all accounts due us to be settled forthwith.

McR. & S.
March 1. 99-*1m

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## County Board of Valuation.

THE Board of Valuation for the County of Cumberland gives notice, that they have examined and compared the valuations of Real Estate made by the several District Boards, according to law; have completed the alterations and corrections of the Tax Lists, and have, as far as possible, equalized the value of property in this county. The corrected Lists have been filed in the Office of the County Court Clerk, where all persons interested are requested to call and examine them.

Notice is also given, That the Board will meet again at the Court House, on the first Monday in April next, and the decisions on that day will be final and from which no appeal can be taken.

By order of the Board.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Sec'y
March 10, 1860. 99*2t

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T. M. SMITH. JOHN McLAURIN.

## SMITH & McLAURIN,
**Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

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## W. S. NORMENT,
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
**Lumberton, N. C.**

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

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## MRS. WINSLOW,

A Experienced nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

## SOOTHING SYRUP,
**FOR CHILDREN TEETHING**

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of which we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

**Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,**

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

**Thousands of Cases.**

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

**Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,**

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

**FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.**

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

**Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.**

PRICE ONLY **25** CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*2t